THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING,

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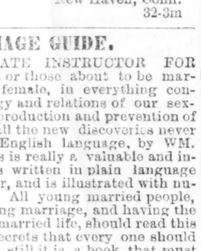
DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 2d instant, ROBERT B., infant son of Rob't B. and Jolcey Wood, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington.
HENRY BURKHEIMER,



WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in
TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,
Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.
nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y*

BORROWED--NOT RETURNED.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, THE 6TH OF SEPtember, a young man calling himself Charles Robinson borrowed from me a BAY-ROAN MARE, rather dark colored, long mane and tail, marked J. H. P. on the shoulder, with another brand on the thigh. The Mare has not been returned.

A reward of twenty-five dollars ($25) will be given for the delivery of the Mare to me, and any information concerning her will be thankfully received. Address MALCOM SHAW,
Dunlarroch P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.
oct 9 35-w3t

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

FIRING TWO SHOTS A SECOND,
AS A REPEATER,
AND
TWENTY SHOTS A MINUTE
AS A SINGLE BREECH-LOADER.

THESE powerful, accurate, and wonderfully effective weapons, carrying eighteen charges, which can be fired in nine seconds, are now ready for the market, and are for sale by all the responsible Gun Dealers throughout the country. For full information send for circulars and pamphlets to the
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.
sept 18 32-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents—Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
july 3 21-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.
sept 8 w3m

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Democratic Meeting in Charlotte.

The Seymour and Blair Club of this city met at Oates Hall, on the evening of the 2d October, when,

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An article recently appeared in the Raleigh *Standard*, the organ of the Radical party in this State, supposed to be edited or inspired, in part, by W. W. Holden, acting Governor, and W. M. Coleman, Attorney General, making a wholesale charge of impurity, corruption and prostitution in the grossest and most obscene language against the women of North Carolina. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seymour and Blair Club of Charlotte, That we denounce the said charge as false and monstrous beyond anything known in the history of infamy. That it is a disgrace to civilization, an outrage upon the common decencies of life, a slander so foul, comprehensive and unblushing that it shocks the moral sense of every decent man, white or black, wherever it may be known.

Resolved, 2d. That we execrate and despise its authors, sympathisers and tolerators as wretches too vile and abandoned to be worthy the association of any man or woman who respects the amenities of life or the refinements of civilization; and we therefore earnestly urge upon our noble countrymen to refuse their society and association, not only as to the authors of this slander, who never had admission into decent circles in this State, but to all who approve or sustain with their patronage, countenance or support, this vile sheet which emits such damning libels upon their purity and fair fame; holding, as we do, that those who sustain and defend a blackguard and a liar, are responsible for his words and acts.

Resolved, further, That we recommend the decent citizens of North Carolina, of whatever party or color, to denounce such conduct, by indignation meetings or otherwise.

The meeting of the Club was stimulated by speeches from Gov. Z. B. Vance, Col. H. C. Jones and Col. E. A. Osborne.

On motion of Wm. Boyd, Esq., it was resolved that the Raleigh Sentinel and the Charlotte city papers be furnished by the Secretary of this Club with the proceedings of this meeting, and every paper in the State approving the resolutions to copy.

JNO. E. BROWN, Pres't.
JNO. PHELAN, Sec'y.

STATE NEWS.

VISIT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO THE SOUTH—RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT GREENSBORO', N. C.—Greensboro', N. C., Oct. 8. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, passed here yesterday *en route* South.—He was met at the depot by citizens of both races, who turned out *en masse*.—After music by the band which accompanied them, a speech was solicited. Mr. Adams addressed the assemblage from the portico of the Edwards House. He was introduced to the crowd by Colonel J. I. Seals. Mr. Adams expressed the warmest thanks for the demonstration. He was surprised at being met by so many persons. He thought his visit to the South was unknown. He came South only to say one word to the people—that word was in kindness, conciliation, and fraternal affection.

He was no politican, but was a firm supporter of the constitution, and as such should vote for Seymour and Blair. He came in a spirit of fraternal kindness to all classes of citizens. The color of the skin made no difference to him, nor never had. It was charged at the North that the democratic party in the South would re-enslave the negro. If he believe so atrocious an outrage was contemplated, he would turn his back upon the South, and go home and take the other side. The North would never permit it. [Cries of "Nor the South, either."] He branded it as a lie—an atrocious lie. He had learned more of the Southern people and their feelings and sentiments the last two days than he could have learned in a lifetime in Massachusetts. He was astonished at the condition of the Southern people and their wasted, neglected fields. If the North could see it as he had done, all our trials would be at an end. He was pleased to know that amicable relations existed between the whites and blacks, and that there was no animosity among the whites. He spoke for the encouragement of all, and expressed the conviction that the constitutional party, headed by Seymour and Blair, would triumph. He retired amidst shouts of applause.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR TARBORO'.—On Monday evening last, while two ladies—a mother and her daughter—were proceeding from Tarboro' to their home in Edgecombe county, a trunk was stolen from the hinder part of the carriage containing about six hundred dollars in specie, a considerable sum in greenbacks and a large portion of the best wardrobe belonging to the two ladies.—Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this robbery. The trunk was found in the woods near by where first missed, completely rifled of its contents.

THE VOTE OF EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—At the last election the vote in this county on the Constitution was as follows: 2,340 for, 1,158 against. Majority for, 1,182.

Of the registered voters there were 680 who did not vote at the last election, a large proportion of whom will vote in November for Seymour and Blair.

According to the best calculation there were at least 200 disfranchised from voting at the last election, 9-10ths of whom will in November vote the Democratic ticket.

Taking these facts into consideration together with the knowledge that at least 200 colored men will vote for Seymour and Blair, we have a reduction of more than 50 per cent. in the Radical vote, which will place their boasted majority of 1,158 considerably under 500.

But the Democracy of Edgecombe should not be content with even this favorable exhibit of their strength. Let them resolve that no efforts shall be left untried, and who can tell that in November next Edgecombe shall not once again rank in the list of Democratic counties.

Stranger political revolutions than even this have taken place!

Tarborough *Southerner*.

FLAG RAISING AT KITTRELL'S.—The Kittrell's Seymour and Blair Club will raise a Flag at their place on Saturday next. The Flag has been presented by the young ladies of the Female College and vicinity. Gen. M. W. Ransom, W. W. Jones, Esq., and others, are expected to address the people on the occasion. The public generally are invited to attend.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

WILLIAMSTON AND TARBOROUGH RAILROAD.—The location of the line of this road was last week finished under the superintendence of Gen. Lewis to within one mile of Tarborough, in accordance with instructions given at the last meeting of Stockholders.

Since then two preliminary surveys have been made from that point to the Depot of the Branch Road, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of each.

The report of these surveys, with the estimated cost of each line, will be submitted to the next meeting of the Stockholders, who will then decide upon the ultimate location at this end of the Road.

The Stockholders were to have met in Williamston on yesterday, but we learn the meeting was postponed in order to give more time for consultation with the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Tarborough *Southerner*.

GLORIOUS LITTLE CALDWELL.—There is but *one* Radical in the gallant little County of Caldwell, outside of the "colored persuasion."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored man named James Neil died suddenly, at the foot of George street, yesterday. He has been consumptive for a number of years, and while engaged at work at the shipyard, a hemorrhage took place, the blood gushing from eyes, nose, mouth and ears in a perfect stream. He did not live above ten minutes.

New Berne *Journal of Commerce*.

We recentiy saw at Lumberton the wine presses and fixtures worked by Mr. J. T. Petteway, of that place. He has entered largely into wine-making and expects to put up 100 or 200 barrels. He has good and careful managers, and all the necessary ingredients, appliances, presses, crushing mills and fixtures. He buys hundreds of bushels of Scuppernong, English, Catawba, Isabella, Muscadine, and common wild grapes and large quantities of all these are grown throughout Robeson county.—He keeps up a market for grapes, and people all over the country haul large quantities to him. Mr. Petteway does a large turpentine and mercantile business throughout Robeson, and he has been a benefactor to many hundred people of the county by furnishing them employment and means. The firm of Petteway & Moore do a large Grocery and Commission business in Wilmington. They have aided to our certain knowledge, many farmers by liberal advances and supplies which are yet unpaid.

We could mention a score of men with families and without means, who get lucrative employment from Petteway & Moore whenever requested. They are matter-of-fact practical and accommodating business men. They keep always a large and varied stock of everything in the mercantile line. They buy, ship or sell anything saleable or marketable. Mr. Petteway gives his immediate attention to the business in Robeson, while Mr. Moore carries on the business in Wilmington.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

STILL THEY COME.—Twenty-six (26) white men, citizens of Yancey county, publish a card in the last issue of the Rutherfordton *Vindicator* announcing their withdrawal from the League, and their determination to co-operate with the true Constitutional Union party, and to vote for Seymour and Blair.

From the Baltimore Sun October 6.

The Episcopal Church in the United States

The Episcopal General Convention, which meets in New York to-day, is composed of two houses, one the House of Bishops, and the other the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, who are elected by the State or Diocesan Church Conventions. These latter conventions meet annually, but the general convention only once in three years. Before the American revolution, the clergy who ministered in the Episcopal congregations in the colonies, and who were principally sent out by the society in Europe for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts were under the superintendence of the Bishop in London. The first step taken after the revolution for the independent organization of the church in the United States was at a meeting of a few of the clergy of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1784. The first general convention assembled in 1785 in Philadelphia, with delegates from seven of the thirteen States. Measures were taken at this convention for a revisal of the English prayer book, to adapt it to the political changes which had recently taken place; articles of union were adopted and an ecclesiastical constitution framed, and steps taken for the obtaining of an episcopate direct from the Church of England. Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, the first American who received the episcopate in that church, having been unsuccessful in his application for consecration in England, therefore resorted to Scotland, where he received consecration at the hands of Episcopal Bishops in the Scottish Church in 1784. The political and ecclesiastical difficulties which prevented Dr. Seabury's consecration in England having been afterwards overcome by a correspondence instituted by the convention with the English Bishops, Dr. Provoost, elected Bishop of New York, Dr. White, elected Bishop of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Madison, elected Bishop of Virginia, were afterwards consecrated at Lambeth, England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and there being now three bishops of the English succession, besides one of the Scotch, the line of American consecration opened in 1792 with that of Dr. Claggett, bishop elect of Maryland. From that time the consecration of bishops has proceeded as the wants of the church have required, until now the church in each of the principal States has been constituted a diocese, some of the States having two dioceses. At the meeting of the General Convention, the senior bishop presides in the House of Bishops, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies is presided over by an officer chosen by it for that purpose.

Among other matters of unusual interest which are to be brought before the General Convention now, is a canon concerning marriages, which is expected to elicit a long and earnest controversy. The Church of England embodied years ago in a canon the provisions of the Levitical law, as set forth in the 18th chapter of the book of Leviticus, which forbids Jews to intermarry with women "near of kin" to them, and specifically with a mother, a step-mother, a sister, a granddaughter, a half-sister, an aunt, an uncle's wife, a daughter-in-law, a brother's wife, a wife's mother, a wife's daughter, or a wife's granddaughter. The practice of the early Christian Church was in conformity with the Mosaic law, which applies only to men, but the English Church canon applies to females as well as males, and extends the prohibited degrees so as to include cases of parallel nature with those expressly mentioned. For instance, it begins by the saying which is often quoted: "A man may not marry his grandmother," though the mother alone is spoken of in Leviticus; and it prohibits a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister—a provision over which there has been no little dispute in England, and probably will be in this country shortly.

Except as its members are bound, as citizens, to respect the civil laws of the States in which they reside, there are no regulations in force in the Episcopal Church here on this subject. As these laws are thought to be more lax in some cases than is deemed consistent with scripture, the canon referred to, it is stated, is to be introduced to define clearly what marriages are and what are not prohibited, and thus furnish a guide for the conduct of members of that communion. The proposed cannon, it is said, like that of the English Church, will apply to both sexes, and absolutely forbid marriages between a man and his stepmother, stepmother's daughter, mother's sister, father's sister, wife's mother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, uncle's wife, brother's wife, son's wife. Also between a woman and her stepfather, stepfather's son, mother's brother, father's brother, husband's father, husband's son, husband's grandson, aunt's husband, husband's brother, daughter's husband. And it will censure, as marriages which ought to be avoided, those between a man and his wife's sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, grandson's daughter, nephew's wife, wife's brother's daughter, wife's sister's daughter. Also between a woman and her sister's husband, brother's son, sister's son, granddaughter's husband, niece's husband, husband's brother's son, husband's sister's son. The late Dr. Hugh Davey Evans of this city, who was considered high authority in matters of canon law in the Episcopal Church, had prepared the draft of a canon which was to have been submitted to the approaching convention, forbidding the clergy to officiate at any marriage where either of the parties have been divorced, for any other cause than adultery, from a person still living. The necessity of any additional legislation upon the subject of marriage, especially to the extent above indicated, is not, however, likely to command general concurrence, the subject being looked upon among the mass of Americans as largely resting with the civil authorities apart from ecclesiastical legislation. Another and more engrossing subject of discussion is likely to arise out of the issues involved in the Tyng trial, that clergyman being held, in preaching in another parish without the consent of the rector thereof, to have violated the regulations which gave to each minister the exclusive control of his own parish. There is also a party in favor of some changes in the prayer-book, but it is not believed that the questions at issue before the convention will lead, as seems to be supposed by some, to serious divisions in the church.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States met at Trinity Church this morning. The doors were opened at 9 o'clock, and the service began at 10 o'clock. The bishops, to the number of forty-two, assembled in the robing room, and entered the chancel by the north door. A platform was laid to accommodate them. The clerical and lay delegates, numbering nearly one hundred and fifty, occupied pews reserved for them at the head of the nave.

The house of clerical and lay delegates is composed of eight members from each State and Territory.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Georgia—An Order from General Meade

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct 9—P. M.

General Meade has issued the following General Order, No. 27, which distributes the forces under his command to points which he deems necessary to enforce the laws and preserve order. The order says:

Whereas, By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved March 2d, 1865, it is made the duty of the military authorities to preserve the peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any of the States; and whereas this duty has become more imperative from the existing political excitement in the public mind from the recent organization of the civil government and from the fact that Congress has, by statute, prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this Department, it is therefore ordered: [Here follows the distribution of troops and instructions to District Commanders.]

District Commanders will instruct the Post Commanders in their duties and relative position of civil and military powers, and will impress on the Post Commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiased by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace and uphold law and order, and must be satisfied that such is the object of the civil officers in calling on them for aid and protection, and must in all cases, where time will permit, apply for instruction to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points, when, in their conscientious judgment, under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act. Post Commanders, on being notified of proposed political meetings to be held, may send an officer, and, if, necessary, a detachment to watch the proceedings and see that peace is preserved. To the people of the several States composing the Department the Major General Commanding appeals, that they will co-operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order and preserving the peace, and avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed and wanton destruction of property and life, which have already, in some instances, been enacted in the department. He urges abstinence from all inflammatory and incendiary appeals to the passions; discountenances the keeping open of the liquor shops on days of political meetings and of elections; the abstaining from carrying arms and asserting the individual right of construing laws by force of arms. No just cause is ever advanced by a resort to violence. Let there be charity and forbearance among the political opponents.—Whatever may be the result let each good citizen determine that all, who under the law have a right to the ballot, shall exercise it undisturbed. If there are disputed points of law let them be referred to the Courts and let not political clubs or other irresponsible bodies construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major General Commanding can rely on the good sense and correct judgment of the mass of the people, and that he will not be compelled to resort to the exercise of the power with which he is intrusted, and which he will most reluctantly employ, but he thinks it his duty to make it known that, so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of laws made when the present anomalous condition of affairs were neither anticipated or provided for.

The Governor also issues the following proclamation:

Whereas, notwithstanding the Executive proclamation of September 14, 1868, many lawless acts have occurred in violation therof, whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the performance of duties of offices to which citizens have been elected denied, the lives of citizens so threatened as to cause them to abandon their homes and property; and whereas, the protection of persons and property is a paramount duty of the government, and shall be impartial and complete; and whereas, the sheriff of each county is, by law, charged with the preservation of life, property and peace in each county; now, therefore,

I, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof, do hereby issue this my proclamation, charging and commanding said sheriffs, and each and every other civil officer in every county in this State, to see to it that the lives and property of all citizens, and the peace of the community are preserved, and that all persons are protected in free exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges, and charge upon every person resident of this State, that they render prompt and willing obedience to the sheriffs and other civil officers under all circumstances whatsoever, and that they demand from said officers protection when threatened or disturbed in person or property, or the denial of political or civil rights, and that failing to receive such protection, they report the facts to this department.

HURRAH FOR HOLDEN AND MILES!

KU-KLUX TURNED RADICAL—THE SECRET OUT—WHO ARE THE CONSPIRATORS AND REBELS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT!!—THE UNION LEAGUE THE ROOT OF ALL INIQUITY AND DISAFFECTION—WHO ARE ARMING NOW?

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 10—P M

In a correspondence between General Miles and Governor Holden, of this State, the latter states that a box of arms was recently found concealed in this city by a certain political organization.—The arms referred to were found in a house used for the meetings of the "Union League," and were concealed in a coffin. Several coffins, supposed to contain arms, have recently been sent out in the country by prominent Radicals in this vicinity.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—Noon.

General Sibley's report, as published in the Chronicle, covers seven columns. The only affidavit in which the white story is told is that of Mumford Spoore. The others (14) are from persons who were attached to the Radical procession, mostly freedmen.

Messrs. Schenck and Morgan have given an intimation that they will not recommend a session of Congress on the 16th inst.

The recent local elections in Delaware indicate a Democratic majority of 3,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Debt Increase—Letter of Hon. Robt. J. Walker—Change of Financial Policy or National Bankruptcy—Political News—Camilla (Georgia) Riot Report.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—An extract from a letter dated Washington, October 6, 1868, from Hon. Robt. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, to a friend in Philadelphia, is as follows: "In reply to your inquiry I would say that the table of the public debt of the United States at the various periods referred to in the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning is accurate in all respects, having been taken from the books of the United States Treasury."

"You ask me if it is a fact that the annual expenditures of the government have been increased, as therein stated, over forty-six millions of dollars ($46,056,559) by an augmentation to that extent of the yearly interest in currency of the public debt since 30th April, 1865? I answer that it is an undisputable fact; and I will add that from a careful consideration of the condition of the treasury, it is clear that this annual interest will go on increasing. It is possible that there may be a small reduction, if made, will be in debts bearing mainly no interest, or in war claims withheld, whilst the debt bearing coin interest will be augmented. That there is an increased yearly expenditure exceeding forty-six millions of dollars since April 30, 1865, to meet the augmented interest as currency as the public debt is certain.

"This is the true test of our financial condition, and to me it seems nothing but a total change of policy will save us from national bankruptcy. This change of policy must be based upon a vast decrease of our annual expenditures. As recommended in my financial letter of November last, we must abolish the freedmen's bureau; we must recall the army from the South and reduce it to a moderate peace establishment; we must terminate there the joint rule of the negro and the bayonet, and slavery and secession having been forever abandoned, permit the Southern States in obedience to the federal constitution, to govern themselves as before the rebellion.

"The fact of this vast increase of the annual interest of the public debt is not a disputed question—it rests on transcripts from the books of the treasury, and cannot be denied. This item of expenditures for the increased annual interest of the public debt is nearly equal to double the entire yearly expenditures, of Mr. Polk's administration before the Mexican war, and nearly equal to its subsequent annual expenditures, including the war and heavy payments for the principal and interest of the public debt.

"But even if we take the 30th of November last, the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find the increased annual interest in currency of the public debt $26,574,329 from the 30th November last, 1867, to the 31st of August, 1868, being an augmentation at the rate of three millions of dollars a month or thirty-six millions of dollars a year.

"At this rate of increased annual expenditure, for interest only on the 30th of November 1869, a little over a yerr, this single item of yearly disbursements would reach seventy-two millions of dollars. It is clear, then, that the radical policy leads rapidly and certainly to national bankruptcy, and that nothing can save us but a change of men and measures.

Gov. English was in this city to-day, and called upon the President. Gov. English says the vote in Connecticut on Monday last, as understood in that State, is favorable to the democrats, and that Connecticut will certainly give a large majority for Seymour and Blair.

A letter from the Republican State Committee of New York to Mr. Franklin, deputy naval officer of New York city, dated September 28th, 1868, has been sent to this city. The committee demand of the naval officer three thousand dollars to aid in conducting the campaign for the radicals.

The report of the Camilla riot, based upon affidavits procured at the suggestion of General Meade, has been received by the Secretary of War, and a copy will be furnished the President in a few days. The character of the report, whether it sustains or makes against the negroes, has not transpired. DATA.

Housing Cabbages.

Now that the time is approaching to save cabbage for the winter, the following instructions, which we clip from an exchange, may be of value to some of our readers in the surrounding country:

"Prepare straight, slender poles (pine or other) three inches in diameter, of proper length, say eight feet; clear off your ground, and commence as though you were going to build a plain rail pen, three-cornered, using two poles instead of one, so as to make each side or wall double, with a space of eight inches between the poles. At one corner an opening is left two and a half inches wide, for a door or entrance. To close and make secure, a cheap batten door may be made and hinged to posts or jambs fastened to the wall of poles, after the fence is completed.—The first tier or floor of poles having been arranged, put on a row of cabbages, the roots occupying the space between the poles, and the heads turned in and pressed compactly together. Cover the roots with friable soil, and place on another tier of poles and cabbages, and continue filling up the space each time with soil until you have gained the requisite height. A few poles rossthrown at the top and a heavy covering of pine tops, corn stalks or any litter that will furnish a secure covering, is all that is necessary to complete the house. Corn stalks, or some other protection, should be placed against the outside for fear of severe freezes, &c.

A trench should be dug around the outside, and the dirt thrown against the cornstalks. They will serve to render the floor or inside dry.

The cabbages thus housed will be very convenient of access in mid-winter, and will continue as fresh as if buried in the ground. All that is necessary is a knife, with which you sever as many heads as you want at a time, leaving the stalks to give you a supply of early colewort in the spring.

MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE ON THE 24TH.—This demonstration promises to be one of the finest held in the State.

Besides an immense number of citizens who will be in attendance, we have the pleasure of knowing that many distinguished gentlemen of the State have announced their acceptance of the invitation to attend and address the Mass Meeting at that time.

Among those we are authorized to announce, are the following: Col. R. H. Cowan, Hon. J. R. Stubbs, Gen. M. W. Ransom, Edward Conigland, Esq., Col. W. A. Jenkins, Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, Va., Col. E. C. Yellowley, Major John Hughes, Capt. J. J. Davis, Col. Thos. S. Kenan, W. N. H. Smith.

The committee of Invitation expect in a few days to give the names of many more.

Tarborough *Southerner*.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Enthusiastic Democratic Demonstration in Reading—Letter from Gen. McClellan.

READING, PA., October 6.—A very large Democratic parade, mass meeting, and torchlight procession took place here today and this evening. The parade this morning contained delegations from nearly every township in the county. The meeting was addressed by Hon. B. Markey Boyer, Hon. E. O. Perrin, of New York; J. H. Reynolds, of Lancaster; Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, D. C.; J. V. Mays, and Dr. Julius Korn, of Philadelphia, and W. Rosenthal, of the Reading Post. The following letter from General McClellan was read:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1868.

J. D. Davis, Esq., Reading:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your very kind letter of yesterday inviting me to visit Reading on the 6th inst. Engagements made necessary by my long absence will prevent my presence in Reading as you desire. I do not think that you will be surprised to learn that I still adhere to a determination, long since arrived at, to take no further share in political life. In declining an invitation to preside over a Democratic meeting in this city on Monday next, I have taken occasion to declare my continued and earnest adherence to the Democratic cause.

With my best and most cordial wishes for the success of the party in your State, I am your sincere friend. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

OHIO.

Gratifying Progress of the Democratic Canvass in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the World.

CLEVELAND, O., October 6.—Ohio swarms with Democratic speakers, and in each township and city in the State, night and day, the Democracy gather together in vast and enthusiastic crowds. From all quarters we have words of good cheer. The accessions to our ranks are instant and numerous, and everything looks encouraging for victory on Tuesday next. Judge Rufus P. Ranney spoke to an immense gathering at Ravenna yesterday. Mr. Pendleton speaks at Elyria to-morrow. Attorney General Stanbery is daily on the stump, while Ewing, Pugh, Thurman and others are received with the wildest acclamations by the people.

Great Meeting in Youngstown—Forty Thousand Democrats Present—Addresses by Messrs. Clymer, Pendleton, Rothe and Others.

Special Dispatch to the World.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 5.—The Democratic demonstration here to-day was the largest ever held in Northeastern Ohio.—Fully forty thousand Democrats were in counsel. Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, made a telling speech. Hon. G. H. Pendleton followed in a masterly argument. Hon. E. Rothe of Wisconsin, spoke to an immense German crowd. The Radicals are dispirited. We will carry Ohio for Seymour and Blair sure.

Progress of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the World.

CLEVELAND, O., October 3.—General Thomas Ewing, Jr., the eloquent and popular soldier, addressed a tremendous mass-meeting of the citizens of Stark and surrounding counties at Canton, yesterday.—Large and enthusiastic delegations from within a circuit of thirty miles, were present, and the speech of General Ewing produced marked sensation. It was dignified, logical and convincing. Old "Molly Stark" gave nearly two hundred Democratic majority for Thurman last fall, and over six hundred majority against negro suffrage. She will do even better on the 13th instant. The convass is progressing at a lively rate. Every district is being attended to, and our friends entertain the liveliest anticipations of success.

Among the distinguished men who are now upon the stump, I may mention Hon. Henry Stanbery, George E. Pugh, George H. Pendleton, Rufus P. Ranney, Nelson Barrere, General George W. McCook, General Joseph H. Gerger, General Durbin Ward, Hon. P. Van Trump, Hon. George L. Converse, General Frank P. Blair, C. A. White, F. T. Backus, A. G. Thurman, F. H. Hurd, C. N. Laminson, &c., &c.

John B. Jeup, Emil Rothe, of Wisconsin, Edward Hessenmeueller, and others are doing good service in addressing the German element of the State.

Mr. Pendleton addressed a large meeting at Steubenville yesterday, and speaks at Youngstown to-day. The State Central Committee have assigned the following appointments to General Frank P. Blair, our candidate for Vice-President, in addition to those which he has already filled:

At Marietta, October 3.
At Cincinnati, October 5.

Never since the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union have its people been so fully aroused as now, and never were the prospects of Democratic success so bright as at the present time.

RESERVE.

The Age of Progress—Modern Improvements—The Facilities for Travel—The Grape Culture in Switzerland—Let North Carolina Heed and Increase her Prosperity.

The following letter from a North Carolina gentleman now traveling in Europe, has been handed us by a friend, with permission to publish, as the note which accompanies it will show. We avail ourselves of this permission with pleasure, feeling assured that it will prove of much interest to our readers:

Editors of the Journal:

I have just received the enclosed letter from a friend now traveling in Europe, and as it contains some very encouraging descriptions of the Grape culture, as well as the general improvements of the age, in steam and railways, I send it to you that you may, if you please, make extracts from it.

Respectfully,
***
Wilmington, Oct. 9th, 1868.

MARTINGY, SWITZERLAND,
September 20th, 1868.

My Dear Sir:—It is just a month now (provided you at home would get up as early as we do here) since we parted. In that time I have made short visits at Baltimore, New York, Long Branch, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dunverness, Perth, Edenboro', York, London, Paris, Geneva and Vevey—traveled nearly 6,000 miles, and have not really lost a night's rest. All this is due to modern improvements, and mainly to the "steam engine."

We had a delightful trip across the Atlantic; and here let me say the days of *side-wheel ocean* steamers are numbered.

The "Rhine" (screw) burns 75 tons of coal a day; the "Scotia" (side-whell) burns 130 tons a day, and cannot beat the "Rhine" six hours in crossing the ocean in good weather, and, with head winds she will be beaten. We left the dock at Jersey City at one and a quarter P. M., on Wednesday, and the second Saturday at one o'clock P. M., we were at anchor in Liverpool. Take out five hours of difference of time, and it would make it Friday at eight P. M., or *nine days and seven hours* from dock to dock, and she could have carried 3,000 tons of freight.

On this point I have some information regarding the contest between the New York and Pacific Railroads and the London and Paris and Suez Canal. Americans may brag, but the trade is coming up the Red Sea.

My daughters did not mind the trip across the Atlantic any more than they would a trip from Wilmington to Smithville. As they say, we "did up" Scotland very well with the finest weather possible. Then we hastened to this place to see Switzerland before the snow falls, which we have twenty days for, and that is enough.

I stopped one day at "Charring Cross Hotel," London. This is a castilated looking building, built on the site of old Hungerford Market, one of the great centres of London. On the back of this building is a depot for passengers, with eight tracks, and four platforms of stone. The depot is 800 feet long. At the outer end of the 8 tracks they converge to four (4) and cross the Thames on Hungerford bridge of iron, thence curve around and recross the river on an iron bridge to a depot over the strand (a street) in a huge iron trough. This road is two miles long and cost $6,300,000 in gold. This road receives all the trains that come to London on the West side of the Thames, and runs trains of its own every ten minutes, so there is a train in sight every *three* minutes. Now imagine your office converted into an elegant breakfast parlor—a plate glass window looking down into a room 100 feet wide and a glass arch 80 feet high extending to the river, and every train drawn in by a locomotive almost without noise and by side doors discharging 200 passengers, and in one minute another engine approaches and draws it out—so as never to back a train—they all come in and go out by orders given by signals from a man in a glass house on the bridge, who shifts all the switches himself with levers connected with wires—and you have the perfection of passenger traffic.

There is really no change in Railroads since I was here in 1859. One thing I would recommend you to examine into—that is the English switch. It will relieve you of much trouble. I cannot write you the details, but will fill up when I come home. The railroad system here is better for this country than ours, and ours is better for us than theirs would be.

The effect of the increased supply of gold, and the steam engine, and the sciences of the nineteenth century is much greater over here than even in the Northern States of America. You see it as you ride from Sterling to Glasgow.

The Valley of the Clyde is stretched out before you. The farming is perfect, and almost seems as if the corner trees to each possession had been replaced by a coal mine—that the townships were divided by Railroads—and the white steam from the locomotive is visible in every valley. The branch Roads are as plentiful here as forest paths with us. One thinks that it must have been here that Satan tempted our Lord.

The Grand Hotel in Paris, at night looks like the creation of Alladin's lamp, and when you stand in front of Rothschild's villa on the shores of Lake Geneva, and look what art has created!—in presence of nature's great beauties—of Mount Blanc, and the Lake—of the city—of the vineyards, and flower gardens—one cannot describe it—but he feels like the "Caliph for a day," asking a dancing girl to bite his finger to let him know that he is awake. It hardly seems possible that it is real.

Yesterday I rode two hundred miles through the plains of Bargundy, and the valleys of Switzerland, and the grapes and fruit I saw!! and the grapes I ate!! Had I been in doubt before, this ride would have removed it all. If the "Castle Hayne Company" are the pioneers of any such results as I see here, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will build a monument to Col. Cannon as one of its greatest friends.

I saw on both sides of Lake Geneva as far as the eye can reach, one mass of vines—no other cultivation—the inhabitants hardly leaving themselves ground enough to live upon, and except the city of Wilmington, there is no town on the line of your road that has inhabitants enough in it to require more than ten acres of land to build their town upon—if here—so valuable is the land regarded for grapes. On the steep mountain sides they build stone walls even, fifty to one hundred feet high, to sustain the earth. Yet, with all this trouble to cultivate, and the great value of lands, I purchased more grapes than my whole party could eat in a day for *ten cents*.

There are thousands of acres of land along the Wilmington and Charlotte, and Manchester Railroad (besides the entire line of your road,) that are adapted to the grape now, and by tile drainage millions of acres more of piney lands could be made available, and during our time grapes will always bring at least eight cents per pound.

What has been done here can be done with us—and then you will want your double track. Like causes will produce like effects, and he that comes here and looks with intelligence and thought, must see our Future, and can improve his own and coming generation's condition.

But Colonel you must wait until we get to "Castle Hayne" some quiet night, and I will tell you all.

* * * * * * *

To-morrow night we will sleep eight thousand feet higher up, and be surrounded with snow. This place is in ten miles of the present terminus of the Middle Railroad line, being built through these mountains to connect London and Paris—on one side—with the East via Italy—and on the other via the Red Sea.

* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *

Your friend,
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Spanish Items.

Ever since the family compact, by which Louis XIV. imposed one of his descendants on the Spanish throne, the Salique law, which excludes females, has regulated the succession in Spain. But the late King, Ferdinand VII., having no son, changed that law so that his daughters might succeed him. At his death, Isabella, then some three or four years of age, was proclaimed Queen. Her uncle Don Carlos, who considered his rights violated by the new law of succession, appealed to arms, and a civil war of five years ensued, which, by the aid of English Free Lancers, resulted in favor of the young Queen. The Count de Montemolin is the heir of Don Carlos, and still makes pretensions to the throne.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Mass Meeting at Warsaw.

We are requested to announce that persons attending the Mass Meeting at Warsaw on the 22d instant, will be transported over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for one fare.

A very large turnout of the people is expected, and several distinguished speakers will be present. It will be a gala day for the Democracy of old Duplin.

Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Halifax.

The most ample preparations have been made for the grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Halifax. Excursion trains have been arranged upon the several roads leading to Weldon, and visitors from all directions will be provided for. Some of the most eminent gentlemen in the State will be present and address the multitude.

Mass Meeting at Rocky Point.

There will be a grand rally of the Democrats of Rocky Point at the Depot on Saturday next, the 17th instant. Our friends have made every preparation for a good time and a successful demonstration. Maj. C. W. McClammy and Captain S. A. Ashe, sub-electors for this county, will address their fellow-citizens of that precinct on this occasion. Several eminent gentlemen and prominent speakers have consented to attend.

The Camilla Riot.

The Camilla riot, though much to be deplored on account of the loss of life involved, may yet prove a blessing in disguise to the poor deceived and deluded creatures who were the principal sufferers. It should open their eyes to the fact that their carpet-bag leaders are not to be depended on. They use the poor negro as their cat's paw, to bring on the strife they are axious to inaugurate in the South, but when the danger comes they secure their own precious carcasses by taking to their heels. Believing that

"The man that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day,"

they leave their poor victims to be shot down by the indignant citizens of Camilla, and having reached a safe distance from the field of the late contest, they publish lying statements of the affray—statements framed for the express purpose of inflaming the Northern mind and influencing the pending elections. This being done they are prepared for a new campaign, and are ready with more victims for the Radical Juggernaut, and more lies for the prejudiced and credulous North.—Such are the fruits of the Reconstruction measures in the South, and such will always be the result to the poor African when he permits himself to be led blindly by these unprincipled adventurers, into armed hostility to his former master and only truly friend—the Southern man.

An officer of the United States Army, in a letter to the Portland *Argus*, gives the true version of the late disturbance in Camilla.

He says: "A meeting of Republicans was "advertised to be held at Camilla on the "19th instant. A few days previous to "this, a secret circular was issued calling "on negroes to assemble *armed*. This was "made known to the sheriff, who was re-"quired by a recent proclamation of the "Governor, to prevent all armed assem-"blages. This proclamation was issued by "Gov. Bullock, on the 14th inst. On the "morning of the day of the riot, the sher-"iff learned that a body of armed negroes "were approaching the place, when he, "accompanied by several citizens, went out "to meet them, which he did several miles "from the place. He asked them what "they were going to do and could get no "definite answer. He then told them they "were violating a proclamation of the "Governor, and that he was required to "prevent them from assembling with arms; "that if they would lay aside their arms "they could assemble, and he would pro-"tect them. They refused to do it and "ridiculed his authority."

"We then returned to Camilla. On the "arrival of the procession a shot was fired "by a drunken man, either accidentally or "otherwise, *but not in the direction* of the "procession, but into the ground. The "negroes then fired a volley into a crowd "of men standing near a store and un-"armed."

"The crowd dispersed, but soon return-"ed with their arms and drove the negroes "out of town, pursuing them for quite a "distance."

"It is believed some thirty or forty men "were killed or wounded, *principally ne-"groes*.

Such are the facts of this unfortunate affray as furnished by an officer of the United States Government. The Radical party was disposed, at first, to make great capital of it, denouncing it as another "rebel outrage," but the facts in this case are rather too strong for them, and they seem now inclined to say as little as possible about the affair.

Let us hope the negroes in this State will take warning from the Camilla tragedy, and conduct themselves with propriety during the present exciting canvass. It may be relied upon that the white people will not interfere with them in the exercise of their legal rights, but, if interfered with by them, we think it the truest kindness now to inform them that they will bring upon themselves the severest punishment.

We do trust, if any such difficulty should be forced upon our people, that the carpet-bag instigators of the strife shall not, as in Camilla, be allowed to escape. Let the retribution fall with most severity upon those most guilty.

The Pope is said to be the only sovereign in Europe who does not smoke.

There are 54 hot springs in Arkansas.—The State ought to be healthy.

Mass Meeting at Teachey's.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Democrats of the upper portion of New Hanover and the lower portion of Duplin, at Teachey's on the 31st instant. Cols. HALL and KENAN, Major HUGHES and Capt. D. J. DEVANE and others, will address the meeting. A large turnout is expected.

The Elections.

The election returns, though more complete, are not more satisfactory. We have been defeated and it will be best to look the facts in the face. We believe the masses of the North do not appreciate the real condition and feelings of the Southern people, and we know they have not that sympathy for our sufferings and humiliation which should actuate kindred people. We trust that their verdict is believed to be in the interest of peace and a common prosperity; we know that the effect will be different. If this decision is in evidence of what we may expect in November, we sincerely hope that they will make that use of the result as may inure to the welfare of the country. No section of the Union is more interested in peace and quiet than is the South. Our property gone, our labor demoralized, our lands uncultivated, our energies paralyzed, and our very sympathies despised and outraged, we are in no condition to foster ill feelings or encourage disorder. The remarkable unanimity of the intelligent and virtuous portion of our people is the strongest proof of our sincerity in this regard, and if we have erred we trust that those whose office it is to teach us of our short-comings may properly appreciate the delicacy as well as the importance of their duties.

North Carolina.

Independent of the general result of the Presidential election the importance of a Democratic triumph in North Carolina cannot be over-estimated. Our people, who are jealous of the honor of the State and interested in its welfare, have only to consider the deplorable condition in which we have been placed by Radical success, to appreciate this fact in all its proportions. We may look to any department of the State government, from the highest to the lowest, for the proof of the necessity of revolutionizing every one. From the Executive, who falsely and basely lends himself to the lowest purposes of party, to the ignorant and malicious tool who does his dirty work under the protection and by the aid of a Magistrate's commission, all are burning disgraces upon the good name of North Carolina. Our Executive office has been disgraced and our Judiciary polluted by the criminal neglect of our own people. Our Legislative Halls have been converted into a den of thieves, and our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States become a disgrace to our State through the fear or negligence of the intelligent and virtuous citizens of North Carolina. Thirty thousand of our registered voters proved false to their State at the recent election—false to their friends who were disfranchised—false to the honorable renown of their ancestors—false to the good name and reputation of North Carolina in permitting the destiny of their State and the welfare of her citizens to pass under the control of the ignoble party which is now in power.

A victory in North Carolina in November will be the sure forerunner of the defeat and utter route of these people in our next State election. We can purge the Gubernatorial office of the man who now disgraces it, and depose from the Senatorial seat the adventurer who gives it to neither talent, character nor diguity. We can rid our judiciary of the ignorant, and in some instances, corrupt, men who now trample the ermine into the filth and mire of party politics. We can turn out from the Legislature the thievish speculators who are robbing our State of its substance and refuse to tax our people to pay the wages of their corruption and sin. In a word, we can restore to North Carolina some of the reputation which has been sacrificed, and make her name again revered at home and honored abroad.

To do this we have only to turn out in full force upon the 3d of November. Success then will insure victory in the next State election. Let us, therefore, do our duty irrespective of other States. Let us save North Carolina, although others may be unable to resist the tide of anarchy which is sweeping over them.

North Carolina.

In view of the result of the recent State elections at the North, it becomes more important for North Carolina to give a Democratic majority than ever. Her strength is now more than ever required to insure the election of our candidates, and failing in that, to give our people that confidence and knowledge of their strength, to enable us to rid ourselves of the present obnoxious officials now in authority. This contest has never been with us a mere struggle for the division of spoils. Even more important considerations than an economical administration of the Government and the reduction of the taxes, or the payment of bonds in gold or greenbacks have and are actuating us, and must urge us forward to victory. "With us," says the letter of invitation of the South Carolina Democratic Executive Committee to the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to address the people of that State, "it is no longer a question of "party, but a question of social life."—How much more is this true in this day of defeat than when hopes of victory cheered us onward.

In North Carolina it is indeed a question of social life with which we are contending. Defeat to us will add to the revolution of our civil government that of our social relations as well. And while we have yet much to hope for ultimate success in the general election, we have every incentive dear to men to urge us to crown our State standards with success. We can and we must be triumphant. Let us but carry North Carolina in the interests of law and the Constitution, and it will give a new lease to business and bring prosperity, following upon the certainty of redeeming our beloved State from the hands of those fast sacrificing her honor and welfare to selfish purposes. It is in our power to achieve success, and it requires but a united and determined effort to accomplish it. Let there be no lagging, no despondency, no indifference, no timidity—but a holy and patriotic determination to do our duty to our State and to one another. We have so much at stake, so much to gain or lose by victory or defeat in North Carolina, that no good citizen can fail to make any sacrifice consistent with honor, to secure a favorable issue at the election in November. Let those who have no interest at stake be indolent—those who have no ties to be ruthlessly broken—no affections to be violated—no position to be sacrified, stand in listless idleness upon the banks while their fellows are struggling in the stream in which flows the very life of the State. We must, then, one and all, arouse ourselves to increased activity, not for a party triumph, but for social welfare.

Second Congressional District.

Additional appointments of Messrs. Kenan and Hughes, Democratic candidates for Congress and Elector in the 2nd District:

Warsaw, Thursday, 22d.
Tarboro', Saturday, 24th.
Wilson, Monday, 26th.
Old Fields, Wilson co., Tuesday, 27th.

REGISTRARS.—Since publishing the list of Registrars for this county, the Commissioners have made several changes, which, in order that we may keep our readers fully and correctly advised, necessitates a republication. The following is the list as amended and corrected:

Wilmington—First Ward—H. E. Scott; Second Ward—Joseph Fry; Third Ward—Wm. A. Green; Fourth Ward—H. W. Penny.

Federal Point—Sol. Reaves.
Masonboro'—Sterling Sallings.
Holly Shelter—Christopher Rowe.
South Washington—Dr. H. F. Murphy.
Rocky Point—E. H. McQuigg.
Long Creek—W. J. Bivins.
Topsail Sound—E. S. Reno.
Upper Black River—Wm. Robinson.
Lower Black River—Americus V. Horrell.
Caintuck—A. J. Swinson.
Piney Woods—Wilson T. Morton.
Middle Sound—Daniel C. Davis.

The books will be open for registration on the 15th and continue from day to day until the election.

NEW HANOVER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The next regular meeting of the County Medical Society will be held in this city on the 23rd instant. This meeting is expected to be of an unusually interesting character.—A medical fee bill will be discussed and in all probability definite action taken in this particular. The committee to prepare an essay on "Medical Ethics" will report.—An essay, on "Phneumonia," will also be delivered by Dr. W. T. Ennett. An essay on "Paralysis" is likewise expected. We are requested to urge a full attendance of the profession throughout the county.

STATESVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Iredell Superior Court—Political Discussion—Mass Meeting in Statesville—Political Matters—Our Senators, &c., &c.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 12, 1868.

Editors Journal:

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Iredell, under the new Constitution, Judge Anderson Mitchell presiding, is now in session, and one week has been consumed in the trial of the State docket, disposing of a number of minor cases. A negro boy, for an attempt to commit an outrage upon the person of a most respectable lady, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary when there shall be one. A white man, for stealing a mule, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and another white man, for stealing two animals, at different times, was sentenced to two year's imprisonment.

On last Monday the Court took a recess to allow Messrs. Shober and Boyden, the former a Democrat and the latter a Radical, to address our people upon the issues involved in the present canvass. Mr. Shober led off in a speech of an hour and a half, that won the admiration of the large crowd present, for the masterly manner in which he discussed the various questions of the day, and expounded true Democratic and Conservative principles. The impression he made was most favorable and telling. Mr. Shober is one of the foremost men in the State, by natural endowment and by education. He is courteous to an opponent, to a fault, and at the same time annihilates with his invincible logic, swaying the crowd by the force of truth.

Mr. Boyden followed in a harangue of an hour and a half, in which he dodged, or endeavored to, the chief issues in the canvass. He said nothing about the outrages of the Radical party and their corruption, nothing about extravagance and high taxes, nothing *against* the usurpations of Congress, in short, he said nothing against the Radicals or any of their policy and practices, nothing against Holden and his crew of thieves! Mr. Boyden said that he would vote for Grant and Colfax, and advised the people to go and do likewise, and, of course, not forget to vote for Mr. Boyden, who is very axious to hold office. Mr. Boyden, evidently, has "sold out" to the Radicals, and his former constituents know it, and they will act accordingly.

On Tuesday Mr. Boyden resumed the fight and made a speech of similar import of that of the previous day, and with as little success. He was followed by Col. R. F. Armfield, of Wilkes, who is one of the best political debaters in the State, and who literally "used up" "Parson" Boyden. Fearing the logic and scathing of Col. Armfield, which he well knew would be terrible and annihilating, Boyden left the Court House and was not again seen on that day. Since then he has refused to meet Col. Armfield at other places.

A great Mass Meeting and Barbecue is to come off at this place on Thursday, 28th instant, and many distinguished speakers have been invited to be present, including Col. R. H. Cowan and Major Engelhard, of Wilmington, whom we shall be pleased to welcome. The Democrats and Conservatives are now active in Western North Carolina, a number of mass meetings are being called, and the Mountains are all ablaze with zeal and enthusiasm. Many are withdrawing from the Leagues, and will vote for Seymour and Blair—some say hundreds. I know not. The number is large.

The Radicals are also active and sending their secret agents and lying documents all over the State, by white and black emissaries. Gen. Abbott passed up the road to Wilkes last week, to preach the gospel of Radicalism in that region, and will endeavor to reclaim the wavering. Of John Pool we hear nothing; perhaps he has been translated to Pluto's regions, and is now enjoying a "warm bath" in his Majesty's bathing apartments. We once set up a whole night with "John," and assisted him to write out a speech, which he did not make, at Morganton, when he ran against Gov. Ellis for the Executive Chair. If we ever receive absolution for that, we will never sin in that manner again.

The weather is now about undergoing a change, and frost may be expected in a few days. The last of the Wilmingtonians are about quitting the Mountains and Upcountry, and retur to their long deserted homes, with, I hope, increased health, though diminished purses. DITTO.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

The triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, now in session in New York, transacted the following business on Saturday:

Rev. E. F. Dashiell, of Maryland, presented a petition praying for a division of the Diocese of Maryland. Referred to the committee on new Dioceses.

Mr. Wm. H. Battle, L.L. D., offered an amendment to the constitution that the following be added to canon 12, title 2: "That a member of a church removing from one parish to another shall be amenable to the jurisdiction and subject to the pastoral care of the pastor of the parish to which he removes." Referred to the committee on canons and constitution.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, presented the following memorial:

"To the House of Bishops and House of Clerical and Lay Delegates of, &c.: The undersigned, ministers and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, would most respectfully submit to your venerable body the following statement and petition:

"There is a construction of section 6, canon 12, title 1, which forbids the officiating minister of our church, in any way, or under any circumstances, officiating within certain territorial limits of parishes other than their own, without 'the express permission' of the minister of the parish, or of a majority of them, if there be more than one. According to this construction a minister of our church is forbidden to officiate within such territorial limits, even in places of worship belonging to other Christian bodies, without such permission. He is forbidden to officiate, even for his own parishioners, within such limits; and he is forbidden, although he may be an agent of some missionary or other society, and without a parish of his own, to officiate within such limits, even at the invitation of the minister of the church in which he is requested to officiate, if there be more than one settled minister in the city or town, until he shall receive the 'express permission' of a majority of such ministers. As to the question whether this is the true construction of the canon, your petitioners would here express no opinion, but simply stating their conviction that the canon, as thus interpreted, is inconsistent, at least in some of its applications, with the reasonable liberties of the clergy and laity of your church, would respectfully ask that it may be repealed, or so modified as to apply only to unauthorized attempts at the formation of new parishes, or to intrusions upon the actual acknowledged and enrolled parishioners of other ministers of this church."

Signed by William A. Muhlenburg, D. D., John Cotton Smith, D. D., Edward A. Washburne, D. D., A. H. Vinton, D. D., H. Dyer, D. D., Rev. Philip Brooks, Dan'l R. Goodwin, D. D., LL D., Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Francis Warton, D. D., LL. D., R. Bethel Claxton, D. D., Clement M. Butler, D. D., Richard Newtown, D. D., Rev. R. T. Parvin, Rev. A. Morrison, Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and others.

A delegate rose and moved that the committee of arrangements be instructed to inform the Convention if the religious services each morning during the session of the Convention were to be the same as they were this morning.

Another delegate moved to table. Carried.

The cause which drew forth this motion was that the chanting by the surpliced choir of boys, which is customary in Trinity chapel, and which had been practiced as usual, each morning of the Convention, was not performed to-day. It appears that a number of the delegates objected to the presence of the boys and to their surplices, and yesterday over eighty of the delegates remained outside the church edifice while the chanting was going on inside. This word of explanation will explain what follows:

Another delegate now moved that the choir of Trinity Chapel be and is hereby requested to give their assistance to the musical portion of the services as heretofore, and that they continue to give their assistance during the remainder of the Convention's session.

And attempt was made to table the motion, and

Dr. Haight got the floor. He said he wished it to be distinctly understood that the change made in the musical portion of the service was not made by the request directly of any person connected with this Convention. His reverend brother, the senior minister in charge of Trinity Chapel, (Rev. Dr. Swope,) understood that the consciences of certain delegates were troubled by the presence and participation in the musical portion of the service of "our little boys in their customary dresses," and he (the Rev. Dr. Swope) of his own motion requested them to absent themselves "for the sake of peace."

He hoped this convention should not be disturbed with questions of this sort. It was a great sacrifice on the part of his revered brother, on the part of the people of this chapel, and on the part of himself, (Dr. Haight,) to make, but if there be those in this convention who cannot come here and worship Almighty God according to our mode therein, he (Dr. H.) for one was willing, (though he could not understand such squeamish feelings, and never experienced them himself in any strange church into which he went)—yet he for one was willing to make the sacrifice; his ministerial brethren and his people were willing to make the sacrifice, for peace sake.

A number of delegates attempted to get the floor, but were all shut off by the president announcing that in accordance with a resolution the convention now stood adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

Forsyth's Indian Fight—Interesting Details of It.

The Philadelphia North American prints a letter dated at Fort Wallace, Kansas, October 1st, from Lieut. Col. Carpenter, who went to the relief of Col. Forrest, when recently attacked and surrounded by Indians upon the Island in "Bob Tail Creek."—First describing his search after Forsyth's party, its exact whereabouts being unknown, and their arrival in the vicinity of the creek, he proceeds to say:

In the centre of the creek I observed a little grassy place or island, with a few trees on it, and some objects which appeared to be moving. The guide pointed towards them and assured us they were Forsyth's men. We instantly rushed forward and on nearing the place were received by the whole party with cheers. I threw up my cap and shouted, and never felt more excited in my life. These men, in this out-of-the-way place, seemed to me like a party on a wide ocean, for they certainly were as helpless.

The Indians first appeared on the 17th, early in the morning, when they were encamped on the side of the creek—a party of about fifteen attempting to run off their horses. Forsyth had been following a trail for seven days, and finally was led into this wild country by it. The signs became more frequent and fresh, and the most experienced men with him predicted that they would soon fall upon a large village. When the Indians ran off the four or five head of stock on the morning of the 17th, an old scout, named Sharp, instantly shouted that the Indians would soon appear in force and advised them to proceed to a little grassy island in the centre of the dry bed. Forsyth ordered them there, and they tied their horses to a few scanty scrubs near by. In about five minutes a very large force of Indians were seen moving down to the creek by a ravine about half a mile distant, and some also appeared on the ravine behind. The shout was raised to dig in the sand and get under cover. Every man dug for his life—using fingers, spurs and knives. Before they got any protection, however, the Indians charged them, about 500 strong, some of the warriors coming within a few feet, in the most reckless manner.

A close fire with breech-loaders caused a number to fall from their horses, dead and wounded, and forced the rest to turn back. This gave the party time to dig their holes deeper. Two men were killed about this time. Forsyth was shot in the right thigh, a flesh wound, and immediately after in the leg, breaking the bone. Grover, one of the scouts, gallantly exposed himself in digging a cover for Forsyth, so as to get him away from the balls. The squaws in large numbers appeared on the hills around, singing songs, laughing, and smoking pipes, evidently for the purpose of seeing the warriors take the scalps. A Cheyenne chief harangued the warriors within hearing, and was understood by one of the scouts to tell the Indians that these men dared to come into their country and to disturb their peace; that they were few and the Indians many, and that they must go in boldly and take their scalps.

A big medicine man appeared about five hundred yards distant, beating his drum and shaking his shield, to assure them of their safety from bullets, by his charms.—The Indians, thus induced to do their best, charged again and again, only to lose large numbers. About two hundred then dismounted and crept along ravines and under cover to within good rifle range, and kept up a constant fire whenever any one raised hand or foot. Lieutenant Bucher was mortally wounded in the back, and the surgeon, Dr. Moore, shot through the head. Every officer was killed and wounded, and about seventeen out of fifty of the men. The Indians drew off after dark with the main body, but left enough to harass them all night. Every horse and mule was killed in this day's fight, and lay where they were tied. Colonel Forsyth sent two men to seek for assistance as soon as it was dark enough, and these men succeeded in getting through the Indians and reaching Fort Wallace, and in bringing the information that led to our expedition.

Toward evening the shouts and songs of the squaws turned into a dismal wailing and mourning cry for the dead. One of them was heard to cry, "My child! my child!" The next day a skirmishing fire was kept up, and the same thing the next day, but at this time it was evident that the main body had left, and that a small portion had remained to observe them.

In the meantime, as their rations had given out, they had to live on horse flesh, without salt or pepper, and when I reached them, on the 25th, the meat had become putrid. Several of the men told me that they were unable, for the last twenty-four hours, to keep it on their stomachs. You can imagine the delight they manifested on the arrival of our party. Forsyth took me by the hand and seemed quite affected. He told me that it seemed fated that we should meet in places out of the way and far apart. He and two other badly wounded men were lying in a square hole scooped out in the sand, within a few feet of their dead horses, which lay around them in a semi-circle, and impregnated the air with a terrible stench.

I immediately selected a place near by, and had several tents erected, the wounded men carried over, and the rest removed to a more salubrious air. Three dead Indians were buried by them, but over thirty others were killed, and carried away by their comrades, and about seventy wounded. The savages were evidently badly demoralized, and the fight is considered to be one of the most desperate in the annals of our Indian wars.

Bankhead arrived with his force twenty-six hours after I did, bringing with him two companies of the second cavalry, commanded by no less a person than our old friend Brisbin. On the 27th we turned to Fort Wallace, and arrived there on the 30th.

From the New York Herald, 9th.

The New Cotton Crop.

A very fine quality of cotton of the new crop this year has just been brought to the New York market from Carroll parish, Louisiana. It was sold immediately at forty-six cents a pound. It is called the Peeler cotton, and has a long, fine staple, approaching that of the famous Sea Island cotton. It is a different product, however, and, as it was grown in the interior and in the great cotton region of the Mississippi Valley, we suppose it can be raised where any of the ordinary staples are. The Sea Island cotton can only be grown within a short distance from the sea and in a particular locality; the supply, consequently, is limited. If the Peeler cotton should be generally cultivated it would make a great change in the market value of this great American product, and might revolutionize the manufactures of the world. This particular kind of cotton was discovered three or four years ago in an accidental manner. Mr. Peeler, a planter in the Mississippi Valley, found among his ordinary standing crop a plant bearing a much finer and longer staple than the rest. He carefully saved the seed, which he planted the next year, and year after and until he had seed enough of the new variety to sell to his neighbors. Thus it spread and acquired the name of Peeler cotton. No doubt it will be cultivated hereafter more extensively, as it has realized such a high price in the market. We may expect very soon a large supply of this year's cotton from all parts of the South. This will contribute vastly to relieve the necessities of the Southern people, to improve their condition, and to stimulate trade with the North. We may say now that as far as the material interests and prospects of the South go, the tide has turned in their favor. With peace and a continuance of such industry as the mass of Southerners have shown the last year, they will soon become rich again.

The Camilla Affair—General Meade's Letter.

The following is the letter of Gen. Meade to Gen. Grant, transmitting the report of Capt. Mills:

HEAD'RS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, Ga., October 3d, 1868.

SIR—You have been apprised that on receiving intelligence of the disorders occurring in this State on the 19th ultimo, at Camilla, in Mitchell county, that I at once had troops in readiness to meet any call of the civil authorities, such as are referred to in the letter of instruction from the General-in-Chief, of the date of August 25, 1868; and that at the same time I dispatched Captain Mills, a most reliable and intelligent officer, on whose cool, sound judgment and freedom from any prejudice or party bias I could depend, to investigate thoroughly and report the facts in the case.

The affair passing off with the riot, or rather collision, on the 19th ultimo, and no call having been made on me (the Legislature, as I think, properly declining the request of the Governor to authorize him to make the call) no troops were sent.

The report of Captain Mills was yesterday received, and after its perusal I deemed the only thing for me to do was to transmit it to the Governor of the State, the official with whom I am required to communicate, and to assure h m, in any measures that might be taken by the civil authorities in the investigation of the affair and punishment of derelict officers and citizens, that in case he met with resistance, and he or they found themselves unable to execute the laws, I was prepared, on being so informed, to aid and co-operate with him to the fullest extent of the force under my command.

My letter to the Governor, the report and accompanying documents of Captain Mills, are herewith forwarded by the hands of Captain McKibben, United States Army, and I should be pleased to receive any comment thereon which yourself, the Honorable Secretary of War, or the President, may choose to make. I deem it proper to add, that in a few days I shall distribute the troops in the department with a view of aiding the civil authorities to keep the peace during the approaching Presidential election.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General.

Negro Riot at Shreveport—Three Citizens Killed—Twenty Negroes Killed and Wounded.

On Wednesday last a serious difficulty occurred on the Texas road, a short distance from the town of Shreveport, resulting in the death of three white men and nineteen negroes. The following facts we have gathered from various persons who have arrived here since last Friday night: A driver of a wagon, being intoxicated, fired his revolver in the air, and immediately afterwards was seized by a party of negroes who happened to be in the immediate vicinity, and carried to a grove near by, where he was bound with ropes to a tree. Upon the suggestion of a few clear-headed negroes of the party, in a few minutes the man was released. At this moment a few negroes from an adjoining plantation came up, and without a word of provocation fired upon and killed Mr. Brownlee and Messrs. Ogden and Thompson, citizens of Caddo parish. Upon hearing of this state of affairs the citizens of Shreveport turned out *en masse* and proceeded to the scene of outrage. About nineteen negroes, supposed to have been ringleaders in the affair, were killed, having first from their quarters fired upon the citizens as they came down the road.—When the steamer Right Way left Shreveport last Thursday, everything was quiet.

New Orleans *Crescent*, *Oct.* 6.

Beauties of Freedom.

A freedman named Joe, formerly owned by the late James Edwards, was found dead on Tuesday last in the camp of a freedman, Celestin Nicase, near Victor Ladner's.—This Celestin, prominent here at the late election on the Radical side, employed old Joe to take care of his camp, and allowed him to die of starvation. There is not a drop of drinking water within a mile of the place, and the poor wretch had not a morsel of food for several days. While he was the slave of a white man, he had his regular rations of meat and sugar, coffee and tobacco. Free, and hired to a mulatto Radical, he dies of starvation.

A year ago a friend of ours, who had lost a large fortune by the unlawful emancipation of his slaves, found this same Joe sick and starving on the beach. He applied to the Freedmen's Bureau in his behalf, for a few dollars out of the thousands it has wrung from the people, but could not get a dime. He fed him for three months at his own expense, during which time the grateful freedman skillfully plundered his cornfield, his garden and his poultry yard. He recovered his health, hired himself first to one freedman and then another, getting poorer every day, until at last he fell into the hands of the Radical leaders, the mulatto Celestin, and then, for the want of food and water, he died all alone! So ends the history of a freedman, a soldier of the "Grand Army," a Loyal Leaguer, a Radical voter, who firmly believed that he would get his master's land and the mules to work it.—*Bay St. Louis Gazette.*

Grapes.

We have a fine indication of what is to be achieved in the grape culture by the large shipments now being made to this and other cities from the vineyard of Messrs. Hansbrough & Greble, of Roanoke. We have already noticed their large crop. It is no less fine in quality than abundant in yield. The stores of the fruiters and confectioners in this city make a fine show of them. They are of the Catawba variety, and are exceedingly delicate, juicy, and sweet—far superior to the imported Malaga in every way, except, perhaps, that they will not keep during winter. A finer table grape hardly grows.

The country has yet to be educated somewhat in the use of the grape, and there must be a created demand for the manufacture of wine before the grape-tiller will be fully rewarded for his labors. But this education and this demand will grow with the increase of production. There will now be no obstruction to the important pursuit of cultivating the vine, we are sure. It concerns society deeply—in so great a degree will it promote comfort and temperance. We trust none of those who have given their attention to this branch of industry will despond or relax their energies. They will triumph, most assuredly, and will have, besides the reward of pecuniary compensation, the reflection that they have wrought a revolution in domestic life that entitles them to the gratitude of society.

Richmond *Dispatch.*

Look to this Matter—Register and Vote.

Every man in North Carolina under the provisions of the registration law, in order to vote in the Presidential election in November, is required to register betwen the 15th of October and the day of election.

The following are the qualifications necessary for registration, according to section 6 of the above law, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 7. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application."

FORMER REGISTRATIONS ARE NULL AND VOID.

EVERY VOTER IS REQUIRED TO REGISTER IN THE PRECINCT IN WHICH HE VOTES, AS FOLLOWS:

"SECTION 8. Except in cases provided for in section eleven, of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of vote, unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath:—'I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered nor voted during this election in any other precinct.' Such persons having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered."

Let every Democrat attend to this matter, and advise his neighbor of the same.

Wilson *Plaindealer.*

The bite of a rat is said to have caused the death of Matthew Kennedy at Manchester.

There is 3,636 homœopathic practitioners in the United States.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Matters in the City—Industrious Carpet-Bagger—Appointment to the Naval School—The Elections—Personal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1868.

Dear Journal:—It is with much regret that we chronicle the arrest of George H. Moore, Deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the 3d Col. District of North Carolina, on the charge of wilfully neglecting to perform the duties of his office, and, also, with having, on the 10th of August, embezzled various sums of money received for collections made by him at various times, amouting to $10,000. He gave bail for his appearance this afternoon, when the case was continued, on his motion, till Monday next at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Moore, you will recollect as one of the carpet-bag applicants for the Supervisorship of the District of North and South Carolina, and has been dancing attendance at the Departments here for several months past, returning at intervals to his duties in the 3d District, perhaps to recruit his funds when they got low.

Some time since, one Cramer, also a c. b., and now located at Thomasville, was nominated for the position. He had his father-in-law's purse to draw upon, which gave him an immense advantage over his competitors, for "money makes the mare go," you know. But, unfortunately for Mr. *Cram*-er (accent on the first syllable) there was, it is said, an ugly blot on his moral character, which was brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury and prevented his confirmation.

Mr. Moore does not seem to have relaxed his efforts, but, with the persistency of pluck and a true c. b. on the trail, he kept up the fight, and, it is said, used the money he is charged with having embezzled as the means of war. Latterly he has been quite hopeful. He claimed to have killed off *Cram*-er, (it had been done by others, I am told,) and his prospects were bright and brightening. Alas that he should have so suddenly come to grief. But—

"This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And,—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening,—nips his root,
And then he falls,"

as Moore has done, only it was the Deputy Marshal that nipped *his* root.

For the sake of a common humanity we hope both Cramer and Moore may be able to relieve themselves of the charges preferred against them—if they do not they fall,

"Like Lucifer, never to hope again."

The appointment of young Winston, son of P. H. Winston, Esq., of your State, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a few days ago, is a very gratifying circumstance, especially when it is known that it was made without the payment of the *usual fee for Congressional influence.*

The carpet-bag representation in Congress seem to have established a regular tariff of charges for work and labor done by them, and this fact is so patent that the income of lobbyites will be considerably reduced next Winter, as it was last. No intermediate man, or "beating about the bush," is necessary. You desire an office, one or more being vacant, the price of each is fixed, and you "pay your money and take your choice." The charge for a nomination to the Naval Academy is said to be $500, and several have been disposed of at that rate. The friends of young Winston would doubtless have had to pursue the same course had they not written to a friend in this city, who informed them that it was unsafe to trust a c. b. so far from the capitol, and advised them to send the young man on here. It was ascertained that there was a vacancy in French's (1st) District, and they went at once to the President and laid the case before him, obtained the appointment and two days after the examination had been passed and the young Carolinian was duly installed at the Academy, and all was managed so quietly that French knew nothing of it until it was too late for him to claim his Congressional prerogative and fee, and then, you can well imagine that his wrath knew no bounds—that he wept, wailed and gnashed his teeth—$500 clean gone. What will they say *to him* when they learn that their cadaverous down-Easter has been caught napping?

We are now too near the Pennsylvania election to speculate about the probable result there, but I can't forbear mentioning that a letter from a prominent gentleman of that State, received to-day, informs us that the Democrats will undoubtedly carry the election on Tuesday next, if they are at all successful in preventing Radical frauds. The same news, substantially, reaches us from Ohio and Indiana.

We had the pleasure of a visit from the "venerable" Senior of the *Journal* some days ago. It was a great pleasure to see his honest face and hear his cheering accounts of what the Democrats are doing in the "Good Old North State."

SI TOD.

For the Journal.

Judge Buxton.

Dear Journal: An article that appeared recently in your paper, does, in my opinion, Judge Buxton great injustice. As I understand the matter, Judge B. has made no appointment. Immediately after the time allowed Callahan to get a bond had expired, and before he had time to select another Clerk, Callahan told Judge B. that he had a bond that would prove satisfactory. Upon this statement he was allowed to present the *particular* bond. He was informed that this was his last chance.—Judge B. is absent, and on his return can, if he deems it necessary, explain the matter to the satisfaction of all fair minded people.

A SEYMOURITE.

Misrepresentation of the South.

Hon. B. H. Hill has written a letter to the New York Times, in which he says:

I shall return home "a mortified if not a wiser man." Mortified only because I find in the North a bitter, systematic, adroit and persistent misrepresentation of the temper, desires and views of the Southern whites far exceeding my anticipations. I have stood in the fight, and been the target of this kind of warfare before. It was practiced by many of the Secessionists in 1860. The people of the South will comprehend my meaning when I say that the plan of misrepresentation is practiced here with a shrewdness, a persistence, and in a manner to excite distrust and sectional hate to an extent unknown in the South in the most intemperate days of secession.—The very same means which were employed in 1860 at the South to induce that people to leave the Union, are now employed at the North, with more skill and less candor, to keep them from coming back to the Union. The South did have cause of complaint against the North, for their internal affairs had been persistently intermeddled with. But the South does not now, and never has desired to intermeddle with the internal affairs of the North. The South concedes to the North what the North denies to the South—the right to regulate the franchise, each State for itself."

The Report of the Camilla Riot.

McPHERSON BARRACKS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 29, 1868.

Brevet Major General R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South Atlanta, Georgia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with paragraph VII. G. O. No. 45, C. S., from Headquarters Department of the South, I proceeded to Camilla, Mitchell county, Georgia, on the 23d instant, to investigate the occurrences at that place on the 19th instant. I respectfully report as follows: A few days previous to the 19th instant notices were circulated in Dougherty and Mitchell counties that a Republican meeting would be held at Camilla, Georgia, on that day, and that W. P. Pierce, a candidate for Congress from that District, John Murphy, a candidate as Elector for the District, Putney, and others would address the meeting; that pursuant to that notice a number of colored people from plantations between Albany, Georgia, and the neighborhood of Camilla, proceeded in a body to that place, accompanied by musicians and a wagon. This crowd numbered from two to three hundred colored people, about one-half of whom may have carried fire-arms of different descriptions; that when within two or three miles from Camilla they were met by M. S. Poore, the Sheriff of Mitchell county, accompanied by four or five citizens of Camilla, who protested against their entering the town with arms, claiming, in accordance with a late proclamation of the Governor, he was empowered to demand that they do not enter the town with arms. This demand of the sheriff was replied to by Messrs. Pierce and Murphy, on behalf of the crowd, by their stating that they were not an organized body, and in no way under the control of any leader; that the persons with arms carried them of their own accord, and assured the sheriff, and the citizens of Camilla with him, that they were going to Camilla for the purpose of attending a political meeting, and that their intentions were peaceful and without intent to disturb the peace of the place. I would respectfully call your attention to the enclosed affidavits of W. P. Pierce, John Murphy, F. F. Putney, and M. S. Poore, sheriff of Mitchell county, for a full understanding of what took place between the sheriff and the freedmen at this time.

From the affidavit it will be seen that he considered the attitude of the crowd approaching the town of such a character as to induce him to return to the town and prepare the citizens against attack by directing them as a *posse* to have their arms ready in case he should call upon them to assist him in preserving the peace. I have been unable to obtain any evidence that these colored people going to Camilla on that day were either instructed or advised by any one to carry arms with them for purposes of defence or violence, or that they seriously expected interruption from holding their meeting, although, from some of the enclosed affidavits, it is alleged that one James Johns, a white citizen of Camilla, had frequently said that no Republican meeting should be held at Camilla, and that on this day this man Johns, armed with a gun, met the crowd some three miles from the town, and told them that they should have no meeting or speaking at Camilla, and that if they came into town they would be hurt. Upon the crowd entering the town *en route* to the Court House, they were met by this man Johns, who was intoxicated, and armed with a gun. He was boisterous and angry in his manner, and ordered the musicians in the wagon to cease playing. His orders were not obeyed. In some of the affidavits it is stated that he fired his gun at the people in the wagon—by others that his gun was discharged accidentally, or not in the direction of the wagon. However this may be, the result of the discharge of this man's gun was immediate fire from both colored people and citizens of the place. It is admitted by all persons that this man's gun was the first fired, and that it was discharged without provocation. In conversation with the citizens of Camilla, this man Johns was described to me as a drunken and dangerous man, and frequently in difficulties, and one whose acts they deprecated, and that on that day he was intoxicated.

Under these circumstances, as it cannot but be considered as neglectful on the part of the sheriff in not seeing that this man Johns was kept out of the way on that day, particularly as he was drunk, and, as he (the sheriff) appears to have apprehended so much trouble from the approaching crowd and the excitement existing among the citizens of the place. For a full understanding of the occurrences for the time the sheriff met the crowd advancing on the road to the town, until the firing commenced and its results, I respectfully call attention to the enclosed affidavits of both citizens of Camilla and persons who went there to attend the meeting. So far as it was possible to learn, the casualties on that occasion were as follows: Nine killed (colored); from twenty-five to thirty (colored) wounded; several citizens of Camilla (white) wounded; none severely.

From the enclosed statement of parties present, it will be seen that the firing in town did not continue many minutes, but that the colored people fled to the adjoining woods, and that they were pursued by the citizens as a *posse* of the sheriff, some of them mounted and some on foot, and that firing of guns through the woods was heard during the balance of the day. The sheriff, in his affidavit, states that three colored men were killed one mile from the town. I have been unable to find any proof that the colored people who went that day to Camilla were advised by any of the white men who accompanied them, and who were to address them, either to go armed for defence or violence; but that, on the contrary, the enclosed affidavits show that Messrs. Pierce, Murphy and Putney all advised and impressed upon them that they should be peaceable and law-abiding in all their acts, and they were meeting at this place (Camilla) in the exercise of their rights as citizens of the United States. That the citizens of the town of Albany were in any way implicated or connected with the occurrences at Camilla on the 19th instant, is in no way proven. It is explained in the affidavit of the Sheriff of Mitchell county, that notice of some colored people having left Albany on the evening of the 18th instant for Camilla was received by him through a person living in the adjoining town of Newton. This is in no way denied, as by reference to the affidavit of Peter Hines, the leader of the band, it will be seen that the musicians, with other freedmen, left Albany on the evening of the 18th instant. I herewith transmit the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Albany, Georgia, held on the 26th instant. I will state that information was fully tendered me by all parties. I was accompanied by Brevet Major O. H. Howard, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Bureau of R., F. and A. L., from Albany, Georgia, to Camilla, Georgia, and from what I could learn the colored people and whites were peaceably disposed towards each other. In my investigation of this matter I was materially assisted by Major Howard, and upon my arrival at Camilla the citizens of that place appeared desirous that the occurrences of the 19th instant should be investigated. Up to the date of my visit here no action had been taken by the civil authorities of the county, nor had any inquest been held over the bodies of those killed.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WM. MILLS,
Captain 16th U. S. Infantry.

STATE NEWS.

ANOTHER RADICAL CANARD EXPLODED.—"Governor" Holden, in a letter to Gen. Miles, commanding the District of North Carolina, among other statements in regard to the arming of "a certain political organization," clearly meaning the Democracy, preparatory to another war, says that a box of rifles for this purpose has been officially reported to him as having been recently found in this city. This is an infamous outrage upon the Conservatives, and is utterly devoid of truth. The facts in regard to this matter are as follows:

On Monday night, the Elm city Council Friends of Temperance held their regular meeting in the Congregational Church in this city. Some member accidentally looking into a closet in the building, discovered a coffin. Without waiting to examine it and see what it meant, he called the members to him and pointed the object out.—It was opened and found to contain four rifles, one or two sabres and a bible. The matter was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury on Tuesday last, but no new facts were elicited. We are in possession of more information, however, than was the Grand Jury, and for the purpose of pointing out the real owners of the arms, we give it below.

The Congregational Church is used by the radicals of this city for meetings of the Union Leagues and the Wards. *On Thursday night before the discovery of the coffin filled with arms*, a young gentleman of this city, a member of a Temperance society, seeing the house lighted up, and supposing the Neuse Council Friends of Temperance were to hold meeting, concluded he would go in. He was met at the door by a white man, whom he does not know, and told that it was not yet time for the meeting to assemble. Thinking immediately that he had got into the wrong box, he asked who attended the meeting. The man replied that it was mostly composed of negroes, but that Capt. Tunis had told him to come and light up the house, and in obedience to the *Captain's* orders he had done so.—Our friend then left.

There is something strange in all this affair. Captain Tunis is well known in this community as a rampant radical, and the meeting was composed almost exclusively of negroes under his orders. On the ensuing Monday, the arms were found by Democratic gentlemen, and information is immediately lodged in the hands of the Grand Jury to that effect. Where then is the complicity of the Democracy in this affair. On the contrary, the circumstances plainly point out the radicals as the guilty parties. Let E. C. Tunis come forward and say what he did on Thursday night week and for what purpose those arms were carried into the closet of the Congregational Church. If he is not the guilty party, let him prove it, and point out the real offenders. He knows them if any one does.

This is not all. Many times we have received the most positive information that coffins, seemingly heavy laden, have entered the store recently occupied by Samuel Blagge, Esq., on Craven street, and been shipped from there to different portions of the country. What did these coffins contain? Were they also filled with rifles, sabres and bibles? On Friday last two boxes, also seemingly heavy, and looking like those in which rifles are packed, were also seen to enter the same store. It is said the coffins contained the paraphanalia of the "Grand Army of the Potomac."—What the boxes contained is yet unexplained. What is the "Order of the Grand Army of the Republic?" Is it not a Radical political organization? Judging from its members, we should certainly so affirm. The parties connected with this coffin affair are known Radicals, and they should answer the above questions and clear their skirts of the imputation that they are engaged in arming the negroes against their old masters.

This whole correspondence was a trumped up affair for political effect. The "Gov." thought he would make Radical capital, and Gen. Miles did what he could to aid him. We would like to learn the name of the "official" who gave Holden the information. That he was stultified himself the above statement of facts conclusively proves. What the Democracy in other portions of the State are doing we know not, but are confident that the charges are equally as false in regard to them. As far as the statement in regard to the box found in this city is concerned, and the implication that it was secreted by Democrats, we brand it as a RADICAD LIE, manufactured out of the whole cloth.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

SHAMEFUL.—We learn that the Henderson Radicals treated Judge Tourgee very badly at Graham on Saturday last. Mr. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad told the Judge he *should not* speak, as he was a disorganizer and the party wanted nothing to do with him.—The Judge told him he had understood *he* (Smith) was President of the North Carolina Railroad, but did not recognize him as President of the State or United States, and that he *would* speak. (Bully for the Judge, the "respectable candidate.")—After Col. Billy and his friends had spoken, the Judge arose and commenced to speak, when the two Billys ordered the band to play and the negroes to yell, which was done in a forcible manner. The Judge tried for about one hour to get a hearing, but could only put in a word now and then—which he did with telling effect on the two Billys—Henderson and Smith. This was a very naughty trick in the Henderson men, and ought to make the "respectable Radicals" *all* leave *the* party and rally for Judge Tourgee. Give the Judge a fair chance, is all we or *his* friends ask.—Greensboro' *Times.*

CATTLE.—Six hundred stock cattle, purchased in North Carolina by William H. Rogers, of Loudoun, passed through our streets on Thursday. They will be bought and grazed by the farmers of upper Fauquier and Loudoun counties.

Warrenton (Va.) *Index.*

THE LAY DEPUTIES from North Carolina, present at the Triennial Convention of the P. E. Church, at present in session in New York, are Hon. W. H. Battle and Messrs. Robert Strange, R. H. Smith and A. L. DeRosset.

OUR PROSPECTS.—The political prospects of this and the counties surrounding us brighten every day. The people are becoming aroused to the importance of the issues that have to be passed upon by them at the next election, and with all the trickery that all the office-holders resort to they are not able to keep the eyes of the white people blinded to the ruinous policy of the administration. If it were prudent we could give the names of dozens of men in our county who have heretofore been acting with the Radical party, who have left it and are going with the Conservatives. The Fifth District will give a good account of itself on the 3d of next November.

Winston *Sentinel.*

STREET ROBBERY.—Ed. Hill, negro, was robbed of the sum of three dollars and eighty cents on Bern street, last night, by a negro soldier. "The colored troops" steal well!—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

Immense flocks of wild pigeons are daily passing over the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Object of Grape Culture is Profit.

My attention having been called to a short article which appeared in your paper headed "Native Grapes," I shall, with your permission, make a few remarks thereon, which I hope may not be out of place.

I take it for granted that the object of any business followed by men is a living—that is, profit is to be made out of it; and the larger the profit the more satisfactory the business. On reading the short article in question, this question arose in my mind: "What object had Mr. Joplin in sending those grapes of his to Richmond to an exhibition of the Horticultural and Pomological Society of the State?" It must have been to induce somé of us to embark in the cultivation of the article. If this was his object, until they know more about his grapes than has yet been vouchsafed them to know, I hope no one will be guilty of the folly of acting on his suggestion. I do not know what others thought of the grapes in question, but, for my part, I will say that it is my deliberate judgment if Mr. Joplin has been cultivating his "Peaks of Otter" grapes "thirty-five years" he has been engaged in the business just thirty-four years too long. If they are any better than the "pure and unadulterated" Fox grapes of Dry River, Rockingham county, or of the west slope of the Blue Ridge, in the same county; or if they are any better than many wild or Fox grapes found in the woods the present season around Richmond, I have been unable to discover it. And they are not true Foxes, either. They have less pulp and are less acid; but they have the same roughness to the taste, and are very much smaller in bunch and berry. It is barely possible that "excellent wine" could be made from such grapes "without the addition of anything;" and to have done himself justice Mr. Joplin should have accompanied his grapes with a bottle or two of the "excellent wine" said to have been made from them, so that the Society might have judged of its value for themselves. If the wine made from this grape is really good, and the vine is as healthy and productive as Mr. Joplin says it is (and no one denies it), then it will prove a really valuable acquisition, though it *may not* be fit to eat. But "proof of the pudding is the chewing of it." And so the proof of good wine is the tasting of it. Next time let Mr. Joplin send some of his wine along with his grapes.

Understand me, Messrs. Editors; and I do not want Mr. Joplin, whom I know not, to misunderstand me. I am too much in earnest in this business of grape-growing and wine-making to undertake to cast ridicule on the attempts of any one to introduce a new variety (or an almost unknown old one) to public notice. It is the undoubted right of any one to do so, and I shall be the last man to question this right; but our greatest misfortune at present is that we already have too many varieties or sorts of grapes, "fine for the table and fine for wine," and we should not add to the list anything not believed to be superior in more than one respect to anything we now have. In fact, if we of Virginia were to limit ourselves to the cultivation of but some half dozen kinds of grapes, and devote all of our energies to the production of fruit from them, I think grape culture would soon become one of the most popular (because most profitable) pursuits among our people. There is the Concord, a noble grape, early, hardy, and productive—suiting almost all soils and locations, and grown with the greatest ease. There is the Norton, not so early, not so productive, nor so fine for the table as the Concord, but a good grower, a hardy vine, pretty fair to the taste (not rough nor harsh), and an excellent winemaker of forty years' trial. There is the Hartford Prolific, earlier than the Concord, and in every other respect nearly its equal.—There is the Clinton, a very good, productive, hardy wine grape. There is the beautiful, delightful, productive, hardy, healthful, but slow-growing, hard-to-grow Delaware. There is the Herbemot—perfect bags of wine, fine for the table—a rampant grower, a most prolific bearer, and yet a "tender plant" that is very hard to propagate, and equally as hard to take care of after it grows. Let us plant these, and care for them as they should be cared for, and grape-growing in Virginia will no longer be a problem to be solved, but a certainty that will soon infuse new life into the wasting energies of a glorious old mother, whose fame we all revere. The "Peaks of Otter" grape *may* do; but let us not waste time in trying it, but go to work at once and plant extensively of the kinds known to be good and known to be profitable, because thousands have tried them and pronounced them so. This is my advice. "G."

A Bride Denies her Marriage.

The Louisville Courier relates the following: A few months ago, a young lady of this city visited St. Louis, and during her stay in that place formed the acquaintance of a young gentleman who became enamored of her. She encouraged his suit, but an obstacle arose in the shape of an opposition on the part of the stern parents of the young lady, which threatened for a time to dash their cup of bliss to the earth.

But in this case, as in most other such affairs, love knew no barrier to the consummation of their most devout wish. A clandestine marriage was arranged, and it was agreed between them that she should return to Louisville and keep it a profound secret until a certain time, when he would come and claim her as his bride. They were accordingly married, and the sweets of matrimony or honeymoon was postponed until the fact should be made known in this city.

On Saturday last the young man arrived and rushed with all the zeal of a devoted husband to claim his wife. His feelings can better be imagined than described, upon being told by the woman who had solemnly vowed in the sight of God and man to be his through life, that she had no knowledge of any marriage ever having been consummated between them. The young man produced the marriage certificate; insisted on his moral right to claim her as his wife, but the young lady indignantly denied the "soft impeachment," vowing that she had never married him and never would. The parties are both of high social position, and as the young man insists on prosecuting his claim, we may look for some interesting developments, unless the refractory bride acknowledges the corn and "stares fate in the face."

Tragedy in Connecticut—Horrible Murder by a Father of his Illgitimate Child.

A young man named Charles H. Sanborn, of Bridgeport, Ct., was arrested at his father's house Tuesday evening, charged with the murder of his illegitimate child, aged about ten days, at East Bridgeport. About a week ago, it seems, according to the report which is being circulated, young Sanborn called on the mother of the child, and when asked by her to make some provision for its support or to marry her, he became enraged, and declared he would sooner "smash its head," and, seizing a hammer, struck his innocent and helpless victim a severe blow on the head. It still showing some signs of life, the inhuman father then seized it by the neck and choked it to death. Sanborn, who is about twenty-four years of age, is in the grocery business in Bridgeport, is respectably connected, and has heretofore been looked upon as a man of irreproachable character.

The New Jersey cider-makers have formed an association and called it a "press club."

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—An Order in Relation to the Presidential Election

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10th, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 82.

The following provisions are from the Constitution and laws of the United States in relation to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, together with an act of Congress prohibiting all persons engaged in the military and naval service from interfering in any general or special election in any State, are published for the information and government of all concerned. The following are the authorities quoted:

"Article 2, section 1 of the Constitution;" article 12 of amendments to the Constitution;" "An act of Congress relative to the election of President and Vice-President, approved March 1, 1792;" "An act to establish uniform time for the election of Presidential Electors, approved January 28, 1845;" "An act compensating persons appointed as Electors, approved February 11, 1825." The order concludes as follows: "An act to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military or naval service of the United Ststes, from interfering in elections in the United States.

"Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States or other persons engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States to order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States, unless it shall be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls, and that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army or navy of the United States to prescribe, or fix, or attempt to prescribe or affix by proclamation, order or otherwise, qualifications of voters in any of the United States, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any of the United States. Any officer of the army or navy of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States who violates this section, shall, for every such offence, be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months nor more than five years at the discretion of the court trying the same; and every person connected as aforesaid, shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent any officers, soldiers, sailors or marines from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong if otherwise qualified according to the law of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any officer or person in the military or naval service of the United States who shall order or advise, or who shall directly or indirectly by force, threat, menace, intimidation or otherwise, prevent or attempt to prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in any State of the United States, or who shall in like manner compel or attempt to compel any officer of an election in any such State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who shall impose, or attempt to impose any rules or regulations for conducting such election different from those proscribed by law, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, shall for any such offence be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in any Court of the United States having Jurisdiction to hear, try and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years at the discretion of the Court trying the same, and any person convicted as aforesaid, shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of the United States.

Approved February 25th, 1865.

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adj't Gen.

From Charleston—John Quincy Adams Addresses the Citizens of Columbia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13—Noon.

John Quincy Adams, last night, addressed an immense meeting of the South Carolina Democracy in Columbia. His speech was long and elaborate, breathing the same moderate and conciliatory spirit as his recent letter. In referring to the pending political struggle, he said:

"Your relations to the political parties at the North have a very important bearing upon your fate, at all events just now, and demands careful meditation. Most of you doubtless regard the success of the Democratic party as essential to your release from your present situation, but it is my duty to remind you that men in your position have no right to be bigoted partisans. You must, of course, feel a deep interest in the success of those who espouse your cause, and you may properly exert all legitimate influence to promote their success, but you ought not to shut the door to aid from any source. I have already deprecated unreasonable and undistinguishing hostility to the Republican party. I would now warn you against an absolute and exclusive devotion to any party.

"If the Democracy succeed in electing their candidates you will be subjected to temptations as trying as the demand upon your sufferance, and may prove, in case General Grant is chosen, hasty, ill-considered and passionate, as violent action in the event of Democratic success would be almost sure in the end to turn to your discomfiture and render your last estate worse than the first, and yet it will require a good deal of self-command to control the reaction from this depression, but the country in that event will be so severely divided and so greatly excited that a small thing may induce a terrible catastrophe. On the other hand, in case of General Grant's election, you will be called on to exercise awhile longer your patience and forbearance. I am sure it will be reached in the end. I do not believe that General Grant is your enemy; I feel sure that he means kindly towards you, and will do justice and show mercy in course to you. A large mass of Republicans will help you if you will do your best to help yourselves. A great majority of all the North only wait to be sure that it is safe to take you heartily by the hand once more.—Bide then, your time. In either event possess your souls in patience. Call to your aid that grandest of all human qualities—self-control—and all will yet be well."

The address of Mr. Adams was well received.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by General Wade Hampton and others.

The meeting was the largest ever held in this State.

From Philadelphia—The Election—Some Fighting.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 13—Noon.

There is considerable fighting in the suburbs.

In the Sixteenth Ward a boy sixteen years of age was shot and fatally wounded by the Deputy Sheriff.

In the Twentieth Ward heavy fighting is reported between the police and Sheriffs.

When the polls were opened at 7 A. M., long lines of voters were present at each voting place. The indications are that a heavy vote will be polled.

Both parties claim the State, with the chances favoring Democrats.

Ohio Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—Noon.

Strader, Democrat, elected in the first district by 200 majority.

The following are the Congressmen—First district, Strader, Democrat; Second district, Stevenson, Republican; Third district, Schenck, Republican; Fourth district, Lawrence, Republican; Fifth district, Mungen, Democrat; Sixth district, Smith, Republican; Seventh district, Thomas, Democrat; Eighth district, Beatty, Republican; Ninth district, Gibson, Republican; Tenth district, Hoag, Democrat; Eleventh district, Wilson, Republican; Twelfth district, Van Trump, Democrat; Thirteenth district, Morgan, Democrat; Fourteenth district, Welker, Republican; Fifteenth district, Moore, Republican; Sixteenth district, Bingham, Republican; Seventeenth district, Ambler, Republican; Eighteenth district, Upson, Republican; Nineteenth district, Garfield, Republican—total Republicans 13; Democrats 6—Democratic gain of 3.

Indiana Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—Noon.

State ticket close, but Baker's election is conceded. The Third Congressional district is doubtful. Kerr and Niblack are elected, but the rest of the delegation is Radical.

The following constitute the list of Congressmen as it now stands—First district, Niblack, Democrat; Second district, Kerr, Democrat; Third district, Lamb, Republican; Fourth district, Julian, Republican; Fifth district, Coburn, Republican; Sixth district, Carter, Republican; Seventh district, Orth, Republican; Eighth district, Pratt, Republican; Ninth district, Shanks, Republican; Tenth district, Williams, Republican; Eleventh district, Packard, Republican—total Republicans 9; Democrats 2.

Pennsylvania Election.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Oct. 14—Noon.

The Press estimates the Republican majority at 18,000.

Moffitt, Democrat, carries the Third district by a majority of 150.

Covode, in the Twenty-first district, is probably defeated.

Reading, Democrat, carries the Fifth district.

The Democrats carry the city by a majority ranging from 491 to 3,349.

The city Council is largely Republican.

The following estimates are made up from the latest figures: Congressmen—First district, Randal, Democrat, majority 6,151; Second district, O'Neill, Republican, majority 3,449; Third district, Moffatt, Democrat, majority 91; Fourth district, Kelly, Republican, majorty 2,298; Fifth district, Reading, Democrat, majority 400; Sixth district, Stiles, Democrat; Seventh district, Townsend, Republican; Eighth district, Getz, Democrat; Ninth district, Dickey, Republican; Tenth district, Cakee, Republican; Eleventh district, VanAusken, Democrat; Twelfth district, Woodward, Democrat; Thirteenth district, Mercur, Republican; Fourteenth district, Packer, Republican; Fifteenth district, Haldeman, Democrat; Sixteenth district, Cessna, Republican; Seventeenth district, Morrell, Republican; Eighteenth district, Armstrong, Republican; Nineteenth district, Schofield, Republican; Twentieth district, Gilfillan, Republican; Twenty-first district doubtful; Twenty-second district, Negly, Republican; Twenty-third district, Phelps, Republican; Twenty-fourth district, Donly, Republican—total Republicans 15; Democrats 8—Democratic gain of 2, with one district doubtful.

Nebraska Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—Noon.

Returns indicate 2,000 Republican majority, with the Legislature strongly Republican.

The Republicans elect the entire State ticket in Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Pennsylvania.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

MADRID, Oct. 14—P. M.

Junta has seized the Jesuit property in Spain and abolished the order.

The Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 14—P. M.

Thirty-seven counties show a Democratic gain of nearly seven thousand. Unheard forty-one.—The Democrats claim the State by fifteen hundred, and the Republicans by twenty-four hundred. The third district still doubtful.

Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14—P M.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for Congress in the first, fifth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth districts. The Republicans get the balance.

Norfolk Commercial Convention.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 14—P M.

The Commercial Convention met in this city to-day, and organized by electing Hon. G. W. Bolling President and a number of Vice Presidents, Secretary, and appointed various committees. There are twenty-five hundred delegates present. Much interest is manifested.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—P. M.

General Rosecrans is here awaiting his final instructions.

The Revenue receipts to-day will reach $155,000.

In Ohio Schenck beats Vallandigham 509.

The Republican of to-day estimates that the Republicans have carried Pennsylvania by a majority of 18,000; Ohio, 22,000; Indiana, 2,500; Nebraska, 2,000.

Arrival of the Remains of the Hon. Howell Cobb.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14—P M.

The Steamer San Salvador arrived this morning with the remains of the Hon. Howell Cobb which was met by the Mayor and Aldermen, Members of the Bar and citizens, who escorted the remains to the Central Railroad depot, where a special train carried the remains to Athens. The flags are flying at half mast.

Marine Intelligence.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14—P M.

Cleared—Brig Guiding Star for Boston; Steamship San Salvador for New York.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Noon.

Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat unchanged.—Corn 1 cent lower. Mess Pork quiet at $29. Lard dull. Cotton a shade lower at 25 to 25½ cents.—Spirits Turpentine drooping at 44 to 44½ cents.—Rosin and Freights quiet.

Exportation of American Hay.

Secretary McCulloch has received the copy of an order issued by the Queen's Privy Councillors in England, forbidding the landing of any hay transported in vessels from the United States to the United Kingdom. The order was to take effect September 25th, and was intended to prevent the introduction into England of the cattle disease prevailing in the United States. Hay sent from the United States to England intended only for horses, would be permitted to be landed upon an order from the Privy Council. It is believed this order was merely retaliatory on account of our government having prohibited importation of cattle from England some time ago, while the cattle disease was prevailing there.

THE NUPTIAL ALTAR.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Errors, Abuses, and Diseases, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

sept 22 305-d&w3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	38	@	40
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00	@	10 00
BRICKS, ℔ M	10 00	@	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	2 30	@	2 75
2nd hand	2 30	@	2 75
New	3 00	@	3 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	21	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	37	@	40
Laguayra	26	@	28
Rio	21	@	24
St. Domingo	25	@	28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22	@	23½
Strict Mid'g	00	@	24
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25	@	26
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ℔ lb	7	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 40	@	1 45
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yard	12	@	16
YARN, ℔ 5 lb	00	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65	@	75
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00	@	25 00
No. 2	20 00	@	22 00
No. 3	14 00	@	16 00
Mullets	7 50	@	10 00
Herring,			
Fat	0 00	@	0 00
N.C.roe	0 00	@	0 00
do cut	8 50	@	9 00
do gross	0 00	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	10 50	@	16 00
Superfine	8 00	@	9 00
Fine	7 00	@	8 00
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50	@	12 00
Superfine	11 00	@	11 50
GLUE, ℔ lb	20	@	24
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	90 00	@	95 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 28	@	1 35
Oats	75	@	90
Peas, Cow	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	2 25	@	2 50
Carolina	11	@	12
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9	@	9½
Dry	12½	@	15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30	@	1 35
Northern	75	@	80
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ℔ ton	140 00	@	145 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 75	@	2 25
Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
LUMBER, (River, Fly Bds	15 00	@	17 00
Wide do	12 00	@	14 00
Scantling	10 00	@	12 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	0 00	@	1 50
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, Cuba, hhds	45	@	47½
do bbls	50	@	52½
Sugar house	0	@	37½
do bbls	00	@	40
Syrup, bbls	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 0	@	2 65
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00	@	2 30
Tar, in ord	0 00	@	2 80
Pitch, City	3 00	@	3 25
Rosin, pale	4 50	@	5 50
do No. 1	2 50	@	4 00
do No. 2	1 75	@	1 90
do No. 3	0 00	@	1 70
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00	@	42
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 75	@	6 00
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 40	@	1 50
Machinery	1 75	@	2 00
Kerosene	42	@	48
PEA NUTS	2 00	@	2 50
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	80	@	1 00
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	22	@	24
Middlings	20	@	21
Shoulders	16	@	16½
Hog round	21	@	22
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20	@	22
Middlings	18	@	19
Shoulders	15½	@	16
Lard, N. C.	20	@	21
do North'rn	16	@	20
Butter, N. C.	30	@	35
do North'rn	50	@	60
Cheese	15	@	18
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	31 50	@	32 50
Thin	29 00	@	30 00
Prime	28 00	@	29 00
Rump	00 00	@	00 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	1 90	@	2 00
from store	2 20	@	2 25
American	1 70	@	1 90
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	13½	@	14
Porto Rico	14½	@	15
C	15½	@	16
B	00	@	16½
A	00	@	17
Crushed	00	@	17½
SOAP, ℔ lb. Northern,	7	@	11
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½	@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical	9½	@	10
Pale	7½	@	8
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. bbl	00 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	12 00	@	13 00
Mill, prime	10 00	@	11 00
Mill Fair	8 00	@	9 00
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 15, 1868.

TURPENTINE—Since our last review the market for this article has shown more firmness, and up to Tuesday had advanced 15 cents on soft. On Wednesday, however, there was less demand for shipment, and the price declined, closing at $2 65 for soft, ℔ 280 lbs.—which is 5 cents higher than quoted in our last. Some few lots of hard have been brought in, and taken at $1 50, subject to the usual deduction for inferior quality. The recent freshet has enabled parcels to reach here from above tide-way, and the arrivals have been somewhat better, though still small for the season. The sales are 1,816 bbls., as follows:

	bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	498	$2 60	$1 50
Saturday	46	2 60	
Monday	216	2 65	1 50
Tuesday	1,081	2 75	1 50

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

North Carolina.

The Petersburg *Index* says: "Our North Carolina exchanges come to us full of vigorous assaults upon the wretched party which now control the government of the State, that we feel it almost superfluous to add one word either of advice or encouragement. There is one thing, however, to which we will call the special attention of our friends in our sister State, and that is to the importance of registering on the 15th of this month. So many of our own citizens failed to register in this State, previous to the election of the members to the Mongrel Convention which disgraced the Capitol at Richmond, that the negroes and their allies had everything their own way. The most importunate appeals were made by the press of the State to prevent this unaccountable negligence—and yet it was found that there were thousands who turned a deaf ear to the appeal, and did not wake up to a sense of their error until it was too late.

"Let no man who loves the old North State repeat this blunder.

"By the ancestral voices which call to you from the grave—by the angel of Hope who pleads for your children—by the expectation of patriot hearts all over this broad land which beat responsive to your own, men of North Carolina, leave nothing undone to put your State in the proud array of those which, in November next, will range themselves under the *rescued* banner of the Constitution. Our hands are tied in Virginia, but yours are free, and we should feel as if the great Constitutional triumph were incomplete if North Carolina is left a prisoner in the hands of the enemy."

A Centralized Government—The Tortugas Prisoners.

Within the last eight years there has been an entire revolution in the nature of this Government, and a revolution which will not "go backward," if the party now in power shall succeed in retaining place.

The military will henceforth be the gendarmery of the Federal Government, and will be found, whenever within the broad limits of the Union the central government may apprehend any dissatisfaction with the "powers that be," prompt and ready to enforce its decrees. The time is rapidly approaching when freedom of speech and freedom of the press will be numbered among the things that were. From a Government of delegated and limited powers, we are fast drifting into a military despotism, with power uncontrolled, save by its own unbridled will, and with a standing army at all times prepared to execute its mandates, however oppressive.

When Mr. Seward boastfully proclaimed the effect of his touch upon his "little bell," he announced the sad truth that this had ceased to be the land of the free. Mr. Montgomery Blair, in a recent speech at Alexandria, Virginia, said, and well said, that it yet remained to be proved whether those who took part with the Federal Government, in its recent war upon the South, had not committed a "blunder." This, from an advocate of coercion, from a strong war man, is very suggestive. The statesmen of the South have never had any doubts upon this point. We know and knew at the time, that they committed the greatest "blunder" of which it was possible for any people, so intelligent and heretofore so jealous of their liberty, to be guilty. In waging war upon the South, they not only dug the grave of Republican government in this country and substituted in its place a grand central despotism—not only annihilated all the rights of the Southern States, but also of all the Northern States—Massachusetts as well as Virginia; New York as well as Texas;—not only placed the whole people of the Country, North and South, at the mercy of the Federal Government, but have deprived them of every right which that irresistible, irresponsible central power may not choose to concede to them.

If the Northern people have not experienced the change, it is because they have not yet come in conflict with the central government, and the mailed hand of that government has not yet been laid upon them because they have sustained it in its violent usurpations. They have heretofore tamely conceded its power over life, liberty and property, and they will one day, to their blank dismay, learn that there is not one of the three safe from the long arms of Uncle Sam. This old gentleman, whose benignity we have been accustomed to hear highly extolled in Fourth of July orations, knows his power and will never willingly relinquish it. The Northern Radicals claim, perhaps honestly, that the instigators and prosecutors of the war should be considered as benefactors of their race by future generations, and they smile scornfully when any doubt is expressed as to its being a great and glorious success. So felt the Dantons and Robespierres, when they had succeeded in upheaving the French government and established the reign, as they vainly claimed, of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," and yet the verdict of posterity has denounced them to eternal infamy; and their own party, when recovering from its delirium, evidenced its returning reason by consigning their late leaders to the very tortures these had so mercilessly meted to others in the day of their power.

These remarks are suggested to our mind by having seen recently that another unsuccessful effort had been made to obtain the release of those unhappy prisoners confined to the dreary Island of Tortugas, to which they were illegally condemned more than three years ago, by order of a military commission—a court of judicature unknown to the Constitution, established, as it has been well said, *to convict*, over whose portals should be written, "Resign all hope who enter here."

No intelligent and unprejudiced man now believes Dr. Mudd and his fellow prisoners guilty of the crime of which they were accused, and certainly the testimony educed in the trial failed to bring home to them the faintest knowledge of any plot for the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Victims of the mad passions which ruled the hour, they were doomed to conviction from the moment of arrest.

It was once the proud boast of this people that no citizen could be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and that every man was entitled to a fair and open trial by a jury of his peers. Now may we sadly exclaim, "Ichabod, our glory has departed."

Though suffering under the judgment of a court which had no shadow of authority to try them, though believed by most people to be entirely innocent of the crime with which they were charged—and certainly they have not been *proved* guilty—these poor men are kept in torture, while their heart-broken wives and children are looking with sad and longing eyes for the return of those dear ones whom they know to be so unjustly and mercilessly used. The recollections of this trial and of this gross injustice should call up sad reflections in every national mind, a throb of indignation in every honest heart, and cause every patriot to weep bitter tears of regret over the departed virtue of his country.

Sambo to be Driven to the Wall.

Our poor deluded race of negroes are led to believe by that miserable scum of creation—the carpet-baggers—whose pestilential presence infects the whole atmosphere of the South, that the Government is in the hands of friends true and tried, who will encourage and uphold them in any and every outrage towards the white people of the South. This miserable class of adventurers have indeed encouraged the development of every evil passion in the negro's nature, and incited him to deeds and acts which his sluggish brain, untrained in rascality, would otherwise never have conceived. All this is done for a purpose, the time for the full and expected accomplishment of which is now rapidly approaching. A potent and effective instrument and powerful auxiliary by means of his numerical strength and ready tendency to yield to their designs, do they behold in Sambo. Fortune seems to have favored them in these designs. Susceptible to flattery; easily won by promises, however false; treated as an equal by a race he was always taught to consider, and knows to be, his superiors; led on by hopes of power, temporary and fleeting as the wind; given the importance of a citizen, without comprehending its privileges, requirements and responsibilities, the negro has been easily won, organized in political force, placed under designing leadership, and receives the carpet-baggers with open arms. Bosom companions and friends, equals upon the stump and at the hustings, and if the moral sentiment of the country—though they regard morality but little—would but uphold them in it, equals also in the private relations of life—no wonder that the poor negro is led to believe he is as good as a white man, when we recollect that those who thus teach him by precept and practice—though we blush to acknowledge it—are of our own race, degenerate, unblushing and shameless members though they be.

All this, we have said, is for a purpose, and that purpose the retention of power through such instruments by the party whose emissaries and base, unscrupulous tools these carpet-baggers are. But the purpose accomplished, and what then?—Ah! we shall see, we shall see; and so shall the poor negro. Let Radicalism once more triumph and its advocate be firmly seated upon his despotic throne, and newer and more popular issues arise, and they shall have gained a force which enables them to defy his strength, then the poor negro will be cast aside as a tool whose time of service has past, an instrument of an obsolete character, void, worn-out and worthless, and no longer the bright, glittering tool which the oily tongue of the carpet-bagger kept so dangerously keen and threatened destruction to all who should come in contact with so ugly a weapon.

Already is the future policy towards the negro in event of success foreshadowed, and he is to be taught that those whom he places in power will turn and rend him if he but follows out the advice their emissaries now give. A rupture with the whites and their destruction is now urged upon them; but let this outbreak come, and even these boasted friends will assist in sweeping him from the face of the earth. And then—"lo! the poor negro," now among the things that were. Let him beware how he makes enemies of those who at least once were his friends, and avoid a contest. Let him scorn the advice of carpet-baggers to revolt, and tell them that even support from Grant will be wanting, and that a prominent metropolitan paper, recently bought up by the Radicals, and fully committed for Grant, thus foreshadows the future policy and speaks to the whites of the South: "Upon one thing we think our friends of the South may rely, and that is, in case a contest should arise as to which race shall have the *supremacy* in the South *and General Grant is called upon to decide, Sambo will have to go to the wall.*"

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We are most gratified to note the progress which is being made in the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The work of grading has long progressed favorably, and the track is being laid as rapidly as the iron can be obtained. Trains are now enabled to run to within three miles of Rockingham, and it is expected to complete the track to that place within less than a week. The Company has iron enough to lay the track to the Pee Dee river, six miles beyond Rockingham, but will be compelled to reserve it to connect with the new railway bridge over the Cape Fear, when completed, over the route now being graded. So soon as this is done the track running down to Riverside will be removed and placed on the Pee Dee connection. The Superintendent is now contracting, we learn, for the building of a bridge over that river.

Grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Shoe Heel.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Robeson county had a rousing Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Shoe Heel on Thursday. It is estimated that fully 2,500 persons were present. Among these were representatives from various colored Democratic Clubs throughout that section of country. The meeting was powerful and effective, and was one of the grandest affairs the county has ever witnessed. A large number of speakers were present and addressed the meeting, among whom were Col. A. A. McKoy, our candidate for Congress; Capt. J. C. Dobbin, for District Elector; Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond; Col. W. McL. McKay and Mr. Fishblate, of Cumberland; Dr. Dwinnelle, of Bladen; and Abram McKenzie and Louis Levy (colored Democrats), of Wilmington.—These appeals were stirring and inspiriting, having the effect of converting many colored hearers to the Democratic cause. A large number of these joined the Clubs.—The Barbecue was excellent, and the people rejoiced in plently. Old Robeson is fully aroused.

Mass Meeting in Bladen.

The Democrats of Bladen are to have a grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Elizabethtown on the 29th instant. Several eminent speakers are invited to attend, and a good time is sanguinely anticipated. The whole Cape Fear section is invited, and ample accommodation will be afforded for all who will attend. Bladen is awake and her very swamps will ring to their depths with the shouts of her Democratic gains and victory.

The Great Meeting of the Democracy

In New York on last Monday, has occupied the principal attention of our Northern exchanges for several days. It was evidently a magnificent demonstration, compared with which the Republican meeting in Philadelphia, a few days previous, was a mere farce. The *World* says, editorially:

Though it has always been the duty and the pride of Democratic New York to set a splendid political example to the nation at large, the pageant of last night illustrated a capacity and an enthusiasm in the Democratic masses of this metropolis which every American ought to regard and read of with exalted pleasure. For once the people eclipsed their leaders. At last it was shown that the oppression and the blunders of a party which has reigned despotically over the republic through eight disastrous years, were more apparent to the understanding and instincts of what that party calls the "mob" in the North than the people's teachers knew.

Superb as were the preparations for the festival in Union Square, the echoes of which will not have died out when early risers read The World, the event proved that all accessories were needless and inferior. The voters of every Ward—the representatives of foreign born American citizens from every land, and the friends of the best beloved Soldier of the Union whose patriotism has not prevented him from paying a knightly tribute to a soldier who is the choice for the Presidency of the Union's worst foes, turned out, with banners, music and torches, 150,000 strong. The shouts of these, the People—their enthusiasm and their own symbolic display—drowned the voices of orators and outvied the beauty of the spectacle prepared for their admiration and awe. What the handwriting upon the wall was to Belshazzar and his lords at the fatal feast, the treachery of last night's torchlights against the dim walls of Union Square was to every Radical on the street corner—a presage of certain doom. But to every unbiased citizen who was so fortunate as to look from an eminence upon the multitude and the procession of voters who kept their lights burning and their banners waving beside the statue of Washington until nearly dawn, the spectacle was full of the promise of a safe election and a beneficent change.

Bishop Gibbons.

At the usual annual High Mass at the Cathedral in Baltimore recently, consequent on the beginning of the scholastic year in the Catholic parish schools, an eloquent and effective sermon was delivered by Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of North Carolina, which was listened to attentively by the juvenile audience. The Baltimore *Sun* thus speaks of the occasion:

The Reverend speaker referred to the grades of education, viz: the home, school and church teaching, dwelling particularly on the school education. He impressed on his hearers the necessity of applying themselves assiduously to their studies, showing them the importance of education generally, and more especially of a Christian education. Within the sanctuary during the ceremonies were several of the parish clergy. After the close of the exercises the children, under charge of their teachers, were marched to their several parishes.

We are authorized to state, which we take occasion to do in this connection, that Bishop Gibbons is expected to arrive in this city on the last Friday or Saturday in the present month, and will be accompanied by several Priests and friends, and probably Arch-Bishop Spaulding, of Baltimore. On Sunday, the first day of November, he will be regularly installed to the position he has been appointed—that is, Bishop of the Catholic Church for the see of North Carolina—making this city his headquarters. We shall probably be able to state in a future number *the precise day* the Bishop will arrive here.

A Preconcerted Scheme to Affect the Election—A Heavy Radical Campaign Document—The Heads of the Civil and Military Powers in the State Combine.

Maligned and slandered, oppressed and villified, their forbearance and law-abiding disposition set at naught, their motives derided and even the virtue and chastity of their females assailed and made the jest of foul-mouthed and cowardly adventurers, with advice from the official organ to set at once upon an assault, with assurance of an easy victory, the people of North Carolina to-day present to the world a picture of an oppressed and outraged people, who have made every sacrifice of feeling for the maintenance of law and order—making even the very impulses of their nature subordinate to this end. Because they desired peace and were tired of war and turmoil, they have submitted to see a class of miserable time-servers come within their borders, create disaffection, stir up discord, encourage and ferment strife, array one class in deadly opposition to another, usurp the authority and government of the State, place our necks beneath the yoke of oppression, insult and outrage both males and females, and yet permit them to go unwhipped, as they deserve, and without visiting upon their heads the punishment their offences merit and which our just indignation called for and knew how to inflict.

But what has all this availed us. Our very submission has subjected us to fresh attacks, more base and vile than the first. And yet we knew it, and were still willing to forbear.

The cry of war and treason coming from the lips of Radical fiends and leveled in slander against we of the South, has been used so often, and so strennous and frequent have been the attempts to provoke us to an outbreak that, in their eager haste, they have anticipated it, when no thought existed on our part; and behold us accused of designs against these adventurers, which they know their conduct so richly calls for.

Our own city is now brought strikingly forward in the programme of falsehood which these Radicals have observed. After having advised and encouraged the negroes to all kinds of lawlessness; after having threatened us with dire vengeance if we came in opposition to their wishes; after having insulted our speakers; disturbed our political meetings; seized upon and beaten colored Democrats; threatened destruction to our clubs and the flag poles upon whose summit we rear the National ensign and inscribe upon its folds the names of the true and the brave; defying us to exercise our rights as citizens; after having themselves formed for nightly drill and offensive operation illegal organizations in our midst, and threatening and imperiling our safety; and after attacking citizens because they dared display a banner in the streets, the cry goes forth, they are arming—the whites are arming—political clubs are distributing arms—their political organizations are but for war purposes—the devilish Ku Klux designs are in their hearts—what means it?

This lie went forth and was treated by us with the contempt the source from whence it emanated has always received at our hands. A regard for decency requires of us one duty, and the defense of our people another.

The matter has been brought to the Executive ear. "Gov." Holden and Gen. Miles get together, resolved, as thorough partisans, that here is a fine chance for political capital—they will make the most of it—the Governor will express his fears and call for troops, and the military Commander will expound the law and set forth in his most sage military opinion what constitutes the rights of citizens—to what extent they are permitted to carry arms. And then this correspondence must appear in the columns of the paper which has insulted our women and endeavored to urge us to war—how they now chuckle with glee—what an admirable campaign document! "The people were surprised and hurried into war, in 1861, against their will," says this model Governor, forgetting the fact that he was prominently instrumental in thus surprising and hurrying them. And so he would surprise and hurry them against their will now.

From what does all this come? Alarmed for the safety of themselves and families, at the threats and conduct of the Radicals, knowing the negroes to be armed and organized as exhibited by nightly drill, a few citizens—and no political organization—have purchased arms for the protection of themselves and their homes. Those who could afford it procured a superior weapon for their defense, and having just cause to anticipate an organized outbreak and riot on the part of the negroes, made doubly sure by the incendiary appeals of their speakers, are determined to defend and protect their homes and their all from the brutal lust and ravages of aroused fiends, so long as God gives them a good right arm and a strength to do. Have we not the right? Cannot we, as citizens, purchase such class of arms as we see fit to defend and protect our homes—our castles—and our all? Who says us nay, and who shall prevent us? On the part of our citizens we do here most solemnly deny that any armed political organizations exist in our midst. Our clubs have no dealings in such matters—we say it, Radical lying to the contrary notwithstanding. And we further say that, instead of there being a disposition on the part of the people to resist the Government by force and disturb the peace, there is every disposition and desire to aid this Government, so long as it claims our allegiance, and to preserve the peace. The proper officers of the law will find no more ready and firm supporters in their efforts to keep the peace than the very people who have been so slandered and maligned. Our very safety urges us to this course.

But it is useless to say more. Radicalism has an end to gain and will not stop at truth. The people of this city are confessed by our enemies to be law-abiding, and will compare most favorably with those anywhere. The facts show for themselves; and having declared against this slander and exhibited the partisan motives of those high in power, we submit the following correspondence to our readers:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, October 7, 1868.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding, &c.:

SIR:—I have information that arms have been imported into this State, and distributed among members of a certain political organization.—These arms are not of the ordinary character for sporting or hunting purposes, but repeating rifles, such as are used in war.

I have official information that a box of Enfield rifles has been found secreted in Newbern. I learn also that boxes of arms have been shipped to Charlotte, and to points west of that place.

I have also learned that arms have been received and distributed in and around Wilmington. It is known that arms are in the hands of persons in that city and the surrounding country, of a character to leave the impression that they are to be used for purposes hostile to the Government and to the peace of society.

I have deemed it my duty to inform you of these facts, and to request you so to distribute the troops under your command as to afford the greatest aid practicable to the civil authorities in maintaining the peace. I trust that troops will be at once sent to Wilmington, and to other points in the State. It is my fixed purpose to maintain the peace and to protect and maintain the State Government by all the means I can command.—The people were surprised and hurried into war, in 1861, against their will. The authorities owe it to the people, to the Government, and to themselves to see to it that similar steps are not allowed to be taken now. The great body of our people are averse to violence and war. They want peace. They must have it. Those who may engage in war, or who may resort to violence to gain political ends, or to take veangence on any portion of their fellow-citizens, will be held to strict account and severely punished.

In the event of a conflict the civil authorities, having first exhausted their power to preserve the peace, will call at once on the Federal military; and I have written this to notify you in advance of my purpose in this respect. I feel sure of your aid in any emergency to the extent to which it can be given under the orders you have received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN.

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1868.

GOVERNOR W. W. HOLDEN:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, requesting that troops may be sent to Wilmington, N. C., and stating that you have official information that a lot of Enfield rifles has been found secreted in Newbern, also that you have reason to believe that arms have been sent to Charlotte, N. C., and several other points, &c. I have forwarded your letter to Gen. Meade for his information.

I have received reliable reports legally substantiated, that several hundreds of Henry and Spencer rifles (many of them sixteen shooters) with accoutrements, &c., complete, have been received at Wilmington and thence distributed to organizations in this State, styling themselves "Seymour and Blair" Clubs, and "K. K. K's."—From other points officers report similar movements, the object of which has as yet not been made public. These facts have also been reported to the Department Commander and I have no doubt he will take proper action in the matter.—While, therefore, these occurrences give rise to questions which may possibly produce serious results, still, action in the first instance should be taken by the civil authorities, which, in my opinion can be done under the Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratified August 24th, 1868, forbidding the conspiring of persons, by force or otherwise, to prevent the execution of the laws of the State, and making it a high crime to engage in rebellion or insurrection against the authority thereof.

The Constitutional right of all citizens to the possession of arms for proper purposes, does not extend to the perfecting of organizations, armed with weapons of a purely military character, such as those reported as having been received in such unueual quantities at Wilmington and other points, otherwise batteries and regiments may be formed with equal propriety, inimical to the government, while it calmly awaits the fate intended by those, who in 1860, pursued a similar course. It will undoubtedly be claimed by these parties that their motives are perfectly good and as indicating no intention to forcibly resist the law or otherwise interfere with the peace and quiet of their respective localities. This cannot be granted. In 1861, professions of intense loyalty to the Constitution and laws went hand in hand with concealed preparations for war. Many of these men are paroled prisoners who have sworn to obey the laws in force where they reside and not to bear arms against the government, &c. This State has been reorganized under acts of Congress, the sequence of the rebellion, and any attempt to disturb its laws and prevent the re-establishing of its authority is in my opinion an act of hostility and a violation of their solemn obligations, which may justly excite action on the part of the general government. Their rights in asserting and maintaining political preferences cannot be questioned, but when pushed to the present extremity, assuming hostile positions towards the government, prompt condemnation on the part of all good citizens should follow.

This "apparent purpose and readiness" to appeal to arms, after the experience of the past seven years, is inexplicable. It is strange that many of the citizens of this State should so far forget their interests as to court another collision which cannot but be more disastrous than that recently ended. There is nothing in the present political contest to excite apprehensions on the part of any class or party. Two elections have quietly occurred here within the past twelve months as important as any that have taken place in the history of North Carolina, and with a degree of good order creditable to all concerned, and any attempts to excite disturbances by any parties, under any pretence whatsoever, are alike foolhardy ond criminal. It probably requires no discussion to prove the entire futility of attempting any resistance of the Government in its efforts to perfect and complete the questions arising from the late war. Its whole power is guaranteed for the maintenance of the laws as at present constituted, and until legally changed they should ond must be respected.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
NELSON A. MILES,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g. Dist.

For the Journal.

Affairs in Onslow County.

ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 8, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you permit me through the medium of your paper to give to you and your readers a short account of the occurrences in Onslow?

On Tuesday the 6th, it being Fall term of Superior Court in this county, Col. Thomas S. Kenan, the gallant nominee of the Conservative party of this, the Second, Congressional District, together with Maj. John Hughes, the Elector for President and Vice-President of the United States, opened the canvass with spirit and animation at Jacksonville.

Col. Kenan led off in a speech of about one hour and a half, riveting the attention of his audience, and making one of the most brilliant efforts of his life. He was cheered loudly and frequently by his attentive and interested hearers. He takes the ground that a change in the administration of our State and National Government is absolutely necessary to save us from utter ruin, in which, I think, all who heard him concur. If he makes as favorable an impression in every county as he has in Onslow he will certainly ride over his opponent, Col. Heaton, (the Ohio man who Mr. Boyden said in Congress had not resided here quite three years, or at least told Boyden that he (Heaton) had not resided here quite three years, which was intended for Col. H.,) on the 3d of November next by a handsome majority. So mote it be—amen.

Next came Maj. John Hughes, as Elector from Newbern, who, I think, made one of the best speeches I ever listened to. He spoke for two hours or more, interspersing his remarks with poetry and anecdotes of rich and rare occurrence, and charming the attention of his hearers, who at times seemed to almost rise tipto to the logic of his reason and cadence of his voice. He showed up the Radicals in their naked deformity, and made that party look like

"A monster of such frightful mien
That it is only to be hated to be seen."

Oh, how long? How long? shall we suffer and continue to be disgraced and dishonored by the hord of foul birds who occupy every branch of the tree of Liberty? Has the Gods made the nation mad in order to destroy us?

"Oh, judgment, art thou fled to brutish beast,
And have men lost their reason?"

These carpet-baggers and scalawags, put in office by negro votes, are a pest to the land—

"Monsters more fierce offended heaven never sent
From hell's abyss for human punishment;
With virgin faces and wombs obscene,
With foul ponches and odor still unclean,
With claws for hands, and looks forever lean,
They spoil all our meat, defile all they find,
And parting, leave a loathsome stench behind."

But I have digressed. Let us go back to Major Hughes. He certainly is an over match for Gen. Brogden, and is among one of the best orators of the day.

The gentlemen, both Colonel Kenan and Major Hughes, are in fine health and good spirits, and two better looking gentlemen cannot be found anywhere. Wo be to the carpet-bagger and scalawags who come in contact with these two mental gladiators. Next came a colored man, John Stanford, of Duplin; but just as Major Hughes concluded his speech, and before the sable son of Africa made his appearance, one Colonel W. J. Clark popped up and desired to be heard, but he was politely told by Major Hughes that another speaker would occupy the stand, and he had to wait until John Stanford made his appearance and delivered himself of some excellent advice to his colored brethren. John spoke earnestly and to the point, elicited many a loud applause from the large concourse of hearers, and I think made decidedly a good impression. He advised his colored brethren to take hold of the rope and pull together with the people they had been born and reared amongst; to stand by their old friends; to go for Seymour and Blair and let Yankees and office-seekers, scalawags and carpet-baggers go. That he was a Democrat—so from principle—and prayed God that Seymour and Blair might rule over the country. After John got through, Col. W. J. Clark took the stand, let loose a bag of wind, read an extract or two from some slip of a newspaper, tried to justify usurpation and a violation of the Constitution in the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, but did not dare to take up the real points at issue, or attempt to meet Col. Kenan's and Maj. Hughs' argument, but jumped here and there like a sheep getting over the fence, or a steamboat bumping on ground. No one paid any attention to what he said scarcely but the negroes, and he could not look them straight in the face, for he stood sideways to them, but insisted that it was right for them to vote and give in evidence, &c., &c., in North Carolina; but standing on his platform, it was all wrong in New York and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, unless the Constitutional-making power—the white male citizens there—saw proper to allow it. Justifying an unconstitutional act of Congress in North Carolina, and denying the operation of the same law North, he has had a vision or dream. He saw on one side rocks imperishable and fields of never-fading flowers; on the other dilapidation, milldew and decay, slaughter-pens, raw-heads and bloody bones—blood and war. So he went over to the taggy-tail, snotty-nose and scabby sheep. So mote it be. But if I were to interpret his dream or vision, I would use a little charity and say he awoke from his vision and found himself like most of us, poor and penny-less. He saw no fat office near on the side of virtue, patriotism and constitutional law and truth, while on the other hand he saw there was a chance of good office among the scapegoats, so, like old mother Goose, "*ipso-facto*," into it he went.

As soon as Col. Clark got through speaking he left the speakers' stand in great haste, which was in the piazza of one of the stores, and made a bee line for the Court House, and never stopped until he put the walls of that building between him and his antagonist, under pretense that he was wanting as Acting Solicitor for the Court, and never heard or replied to Col. Kenan's remarks in answer to him or Maj. Hughes either; and you better believe it, the hide was torn off him by his able and gallant antagonist. Wo be to white negroes should there come another war, and wo be to those who are traitors to their race, country, soil and place of nativity.—Both Col. Kenan and Maj. Hughes are for peace and the peaceful mode of the ballot-box, but the jackobinic black party are for war, as they ask Congress for guns, to be sent down here to arm neighbor against neighbor, and plunge us into war, anarchy and confusion; by the by, who will the man who writes himself Gov. Holden and his neighbors fight? He had a chance to fight once, and then he ran under Governor Vance's bed. I heard a speaker say a short time since that he would not touch his fingers for fifty dollars, and that if he touched the hem of his garment and he was traveling on the road, he would stop at the first house and get soap and wash the polluted garment. Have we not a bogus State government with a —— —— at the head of it? One of the old thirteen States, been living for over ninety years with a Constitution not republican in form, and Congress assumes to itself to double refine us, new dress us, reconstruct us and give us a Constitution that is Republican in form, sends us home after being three years in the wilderness. Gov. H. put us back; had forty-eight white men and several thousand negroes to hear his inaugural address and send us home. If this government is home and we are safe in the old mansion, God deliver me!

Messrs. Editors, I have spun this communication out to too great a length, but when I write of such men as Col. Kenan and Maj. Hughes, and the principles and party they espouse, and contemplate the danger of losing free institutions and free government, and the glorious old Constitution bequeathed to us by the founders of this Government, viz: Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others, allow me to conclude in reference to the Constitution by saying to those "*esto perpetua.*"

"ANGOLA."

FINANCIAL

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1868.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per ct bonds	$221,588,400 00	
Six per ct bonds, 1881	283,677,300 00	
Six per cent 5-20 bonds	1,594,888,600 00	
		$2,100,154,300 00

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Three year com. int. notes	$5,251,930 00	
Three per cent certificates	65,230,000 00	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	13,000,000 00	
		83,481,930 00

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Three year 7-30 notes due Aug. 15th, 1867, June and July 15th, 1868	$3,537,000 000	
Compound interest notes, matured June 10th, July 15th, Aug. 15, October 15, December 15,'67, May 15, August 1, September 1 and 15, 1868	6,322,070 00	
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00	
Treasury notes, acts July 17th, 1861, and prior thereto	154,111 64	
Bonds, April, 15th, 1842, January 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	967,650 00	
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	445,492 00	
Temporary loan	744,920 00	
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00	
		12,440,243 61

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

U. S. notes	$356,021,073 00	
Fractional currency	32,933,614 17	
Gold certificates of deposit	20,236,400 00	
		409,191,087 17
		$2,605,267,560 81
Six per ct. (lawful money) bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies		39,634,000 00
Total debt		$2,644,901,560 81
Amount in Treasury, coin	$96,831,847 10	
Amount in Treasury, currency	13,365,994 76	
		110,257,841 86
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury		$2,534,643,718 95

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on 1st of October.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Letter from General McClellan.

The annexed letter was sent by General McClellan to the great Democratic demonstration in New York on Monday night:

NEW YORK, October 5, 1868.

To Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to preside over the Democratic meeting of Monday next.

I have long since determined to abstain from further participation in political life, and therefore find myself compelled to decline the honor you proffer me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private citizen, did not engagements of a domestic nature render imperative my long absence from the city upon the day in question. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my continued hearty sympathy with the Democratic cause, and my ardent wishes for the success of those constitutional principles for which the recent war was undertaken by the North.—Separated as others were from the distinguished soldier who has been chosen as the leader of our opponents, I know that you will agree with me in the highest respect for the services he has rendered our country, but it is my conviction that the measures of the party which has placed him in nomination are but continuations of strife, and can never restore peace or constitutional supremacy, and thereby accomplete the work he and other brave soldiers so ably commenced. The war was only the first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long engaged.—The work of the soldier is, I trust, forever ended, and it remains for the people to fulfil the great objects for which they or their sons and brothers were called to the field. A restored Union of States and hearts, an invigorated constitution to be firmly and faithfully supported, the maintenance of the national credit inviolate, a re-establishment of national and State rights in all their integrity, and thus true harmony and a lasting peace.

These are the objects for which every citizen should now strive, and believing these to rest in the success of the Democratic cause by the election of the eminent statesman selected to represent the party, it is my intention to sustain that cause as a private citizen.

With the request that you will convey to the gentlemen of the committee, and my other friends for whom you act, my sincere thanks for the compliment they have paid me, I am most truly yours.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Dream Remarkably Fulfilled.

Rev. L. W. Lewis, in his "Reminiscences of the War," now being published in the Texas Christian Advocate, relates the annexed remarkable instance as literally true. The battle referred to was that of Prairie Grove, in Northwest Arkansas, fought Dec. 7th, 1862:

A curious fulfillment of a dream occurred at this battle under my own eye. A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow-soldiers, some of whom related it to me months previous to the occurrence, which I now relate:

He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain, and camped near a church located in a wood, near which a terrible battled ensued, and he was shot in the breast. On the ever memorable 7th of December, '62, as we moved at double-quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove church, a small frame building, belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of the command, and opposite Williams, as we came in view of the house,

"This is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream," said he. I made no reply and never thought of the matter again until in the evening—we had broken the enemy's line, and were in full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said: "Just on the other side of the hollow I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt." Suiting the action to the word as he ran along, he doubled it up and crammed it in his bosom—scarcely had he adjusted it before a Minie ball knocked him out of the line. Jumping up quickly, he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head, and shouted, "I'm all right!" The ball had gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand just over his heart, and dropped into his shoe.

Philadelphia.

The Democratic column is moving on to sure and certain victory in Philadelphia.—Nothing can now prevent an overwhelming Democratic triumph on Tuesday next. The Democracy are jubilant and enthusiastic—the Radicals are despondent and dispirited. The bottom has tumbled out of the great Radical colonization tub, and all their well-laid plans for cheating the people have been thoroughly exposed, and have subjected their authors to public execration.—*Age.*

The Radicals no longer disguise their apprehensions of defeat in this city. In fact, they "give up" their entire city ticket, and are now only scrambling for some of the minor offices that are to be voted for. On Thursday last the Evening Telegraph, a Radical newspaper published hereabouts, said, "there is great danger that the Republicans will not carry the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday next. There is at present a strong probability that we will be defeated." This "strong probability" has now been reduced to an absolute certainty, and none of the Radical leaders really believe that they have the ghost of a chance of succeeding on the 13th inst.—*Age.*

RADICAL FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A nice little game has just been brought to light in that "ever faithful and loyal city," as the Tribune calls Philadelphia.—Several of the prominent Radical leaders and their tools were arraigned "for conspiracy to colonize the Sixth Ward with illegal votes." It seems they went to the alms-house and, by promises of money, &c., induced a large number of persons not voters in any place, to come into the Sixth Ward, and on the 13th to vote the Radical ticket. But their game has been spoiled, and the leaders have been placed under $1,500 bonds to appear at court an answer for their crime.

DEATH OF HON. JESSE A. BYNUM.—We are pained to learn that the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum died at his residence, in this parish, on Wednesday last. He had been in failing health for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. He was about seventy-three years of age. Mr. Bynum was a native of North Carolina, and was educated in Princeton College. In early life he occupied quite a prominent position among the politicians of his native State. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and served, by successive re-elections, for eight years. Those were eight eventful years in the history of our country, and intellectual giants met in daily combat on the floor of Congress, where pigmies now hold undisputed sway. After his retirement from public life, Mr. Bynum removed to Louisiana and settled in this parish, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until the time of his death.—Alexandria *Democrat, 30th ult.*

The following resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the citizens of Warrenton, will explain themselves:

WHEREAS, it appears that during the hours of darkness on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, the flag on the pole lately erected by the colored people of the Radical party in this town, was clandestinely removed, the scroll underneath mutilated, and other injury done to the rigging of said pole, by some person or persons to us unknown.

Now we a portion of the citizens of Warrenton, and members of the Democratic conservative party do

Resolve 1st. That the act refered to whether done by person or persons in sympathizing with the Democratic cause or whether done by Radicals for the purpose of creating political capital, merits and receives our unqualified disapproval and reprehension, and we hereby declare our belief that the person or persons engaged in the act, if democrats are alone responsible for it, and that he or they acted unadvisedly and without reflection.

Resolved, 2d. That while we do and shall strenuously insist upon the maintenance of our own rights, personal and political, we cannot countenances an invasion of the rights of others however humble, and that we sincerely and earnestly deprecate And condemn all acts tending like this one to produce or increase a feeling of alienation and bitterness between the races. And finally,

Resolved, That we, for ourselves and our party, do utterly disclaim and repudiate all responsibility for or sympathy with this and any similar methods of political warfare.

E. H. PLUMMER,
H. H. GOODLOE,
W. A. MONTGOMERY.